SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1881.

THE KHOT AND THE KHOTI SETTLEMENT.

(Continued from the "Bombay Gazette" Supplement of November 19.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The cost both to Government and the peasantry of the survey which preceded Colonel Francis's settlement was immense. It took years to accomplish, and whilst the people were still recovering their breath, in steps a gentleman anxious to round off his work, and with a few choice and selected phrases aimed at the State on one hand, and the peasantry on the other, to wit "compensation" adroitly thrown in the teeth of the State, and "one demand in grain for three in cash" insidiously served out for the peasantry, he blots out in a day what it took years and cost lakhs to effect. The whole ground is being covered again absolutely and wholly against the wish of the peasantry, and is costing the State and the people what would have bought up twice over any compensation that the State too conscientiously might have intended to pay the Khots, but which they would not have had a vestige of valid right to. Rs. 20,000 per annum for about twelve years was the total amount of compensation anticipated. One single establishment of survey costs more than that to the State in one year, and taking five establishments as the normal number engaged in revision during the last four years, the State has already incurred an expenditure of four lakhs, and it is not nearly yet done. This is the cost to the State only, without the people.

For nearly forty years Colonel Francis was a member of the Department of Survey and Assessment. He must have had, with his great experience, an intimate acquaintance with the true bearings and just proportions of any possible land question in the Presidency. When he left India after a long and honourable career, he received the special thanks of the Government he had served; but, however grateful to his feelings were the acknowledgments of Government, no satisfaction could have so animated his honest heart as that which made him look around and contemplate the change for the better that forty years had wrought in the condition of the people of the Bombay Presidency, to which he had contributed so large a share. Had Government unflinchingly supported him in the Konkan—and, it is to be added, Mr. Nairne, C.S., also, who had a profound knowledge of the subject—and not been frightened out of their senses by a clique of Brahmins, who were veritably their own agents, but gave themselves the airs of proprietors, stimulated thereto by all kinds of unknown influences,—the public voice, as it became after a time better acquainted with the question, would have endorsed the whole of what they endeavoured to do, and the Khots would have assumed that position for which they were originally and always intended. But whilst this clique was clamouring for what they called their rights, which were no rights, but customs abused, and after Colonel Francis had retired, Mr. Crawford, as I before said, was commissioned to take the matter in hand, and to effect the settlement, which both the former had strenuously opposed. Previous to this a commission consisting of four members was appointed for inquiry; they were (1) Col. Francis, (2) Mr. Nairne, (3) Naroo Babjee Gole, a Khot, and (4) Naraen Sathe, a Deputy Collector in the district of Thana. The peasantry were not represented on the commission at all, so that its composition was one-sided and faulty, and, as might be inferred, the two native members, both Brahmins, were uncompromisingly hostile to all the propositions that emanated from the two British officers. Separate reports were submitted—the native members not abating one jot of the claims that the body of the Khots had contested—and the Government threw up the game, threw over their officers, and unconditionally capitulated, with such reservations only of their demands as the Khots themselves knew to be monstrously extravagant. This was in 1876, just 58 years after the cession of the district of Ratnagiri to the East India Company. Mr. Crawford was instructed to make a settlement on the new lines. He had not long since relinquished the office of Municipal Commissioner of Bombay. Before that he was a Judicial officer in Ratnagiri. Neither of these appointments could be said to afford the special training which is so desirable in a person who is about to effect a land settlement of such vital interest to thousands of his fellow creatures. He may have matured some opinions on this question, but a settlement or an assessment of land he never had done as far as anybody knew. Probably at that time—this is not said ironically, but as a possibility very much more likely than not—he did not know one kind of land from another, or one crop from another, or the yield of an acre of rice or millet, or its value, or the number of goontas in a beegha of soil, or the extent or the ratio in which different charges imposed on an agricultural community would produce different results. This is said in view of the fact that he had had no experience on the subject; and yet he decided the status of the people, and as a consequence of that status, he decided the charges, that is, the taxation to be paid by them. He had the reputation of being thorough, and thorough he was with a vengeance in one way, but very impaired in another. Thorough in the sense, "Let's have it, and damn the cost;" but impaired in the appreciation of the value of money to an agricultural people in relation to living, to production, to labour, to work, to soil, to produce, to distance, to situation, and to fifty other things. Under this system settlement almost wholly involves taxation, that is, the amount of the peasant's charges. Mr. Crawford was therefore in this sense Assessment Officer as well as Settlement Officer, besides being Collector of the district. Any grievance against the Settlement Officer, presented to the Collector, was also a grievance against the Collector. If sound reasons exist for keeping judicial and executive functions out of the hands of the same man, the reasons that could be advanced for keeping settlement and assessment work separate from the person who wields the chief executive office of a district would be just as strong morally, and as a matter of policy they would be far stronger. The retrogressive movement adopted by the Government evinced that the Government was weak—weak in the sense that it had not grasped the situation, or understood all its particulars. They upheld the position assumed by the Khots. The position is not tenable. It may not be relinquished now, but it will have to be abandoned in the future—five, ten, fifteen years hence, or sooner. No man in his senses can suppose that a mass of people are going to hereafter perpetually pay away one-half their crops and leave themselves next to nothing to live on, or that they are going to pay two landlords—the State and the Khot; and I reiterate, and it cannot be reiterated too often, that if they are obliged to do so by the force and compulsion of Government, they will rise in revolt against Government; or if they are unable at once to do that, will nurse a secret hatred, which would be even worse.

It is a most edifying spectacle to see the opposite ways that people are treated in different sections of the Empire. In Great Britain the people of Ireland are being met in a spirit of concession; the landlords are being compelled to give way and to part with rights which have been their *bonâ fide* rights for centuries as landholders. Here in India to a set of village functionaries called Khots, who in the shape of *bonâ fide* rights can claim absolutely nothing, but who in the shape of customs which their position as State agents in the very name of the State enabled them to impose on the peasantry, can show a long roll of abuses, encroachments, and wrongs perpetrated at the cost of the people,—to these very Khots we have now conceded a position which can scarcely be distinguished from proprietorship; and the whole catalogue of their customs and abuses on the one hand, and the pilfered and confiscated rights of the peasantry on the other, triumphantly converted, against the soundest opinions of many sound men, into English law under Act I. of 1880. If this settlement is persisted in, then the situation which Government will eventually have to face will be this. On the one hand a body of Brahmins who will forego no jot of the rights which Government have now conceded to them, and on the other a peasantry who will not pay for those rights. It will then resolve itself into this—(1) either to sacrifice the Khots, and bring them down to a reasonable compass; or (2) to give them entire proprietary rights. There is no middle course. The peasantry cannot pay a double charge, and it is getting harder every day to do so. They cannot support (1) a tax to the State, and (2) a contribution to the Khots which by this new settlement is very much larger than that tax. It is said—exaggeratedly said no doubt—that the people of the Deccan can with difficulty meet their obligations to the State, and yet they have no land taxes over and above the State assessment. The peasants of Ireland complain of the rents imposed on them, yet the landlords there have no State land tax to pay and presumedly an ample field for liberality. I affirm, therefore, that it is too much to expect the Konkan peasantry in a rugged and—compared with other districts—certainly barren country to submit to heavy duplicate charges. The Khots, with their bloated notions, calling themselves proprietors and what not, must either be sacrificed, or else converted in the future into veritable proprietors, paying, possibly, a mere nominal quit rent to the State. Those who know how they have steadily developed from next to nothing in the past under an insidious land system will be able to guess where that system, if continued, is likely to land them in the future. If Government has any regard for its own interests, letting alone its people, it will place a check on that body now. In a few years it will be too late. It has already grievously compromised itself, but there is still time to withdraw. Do not trust to what one man may say; there is safety in numbers, and trustworthy information obtainable for the asking. For the sake of argument let us admit that the Khots have a legally valid claim to have large masses of the peasantry made their tenants with almost unrestricted sway over them, and that the State is not the landlord of the soil. Supposing even, then, it appeared to the State that these relations ran the risk of jeopardizing the happiness and tranquillity of the people, would any one protest that it would not be justified in altering those relations, and placing them on a securer footing in the face of a deluge of usage and custom? Of course it would, just as it is in Ireland. How very much more it is needful it should do so when it is supreme landlord of the soil, and its Khots are usurping bailiffs! But, says an objector, the people always have paid these duplicate land taxes, and there is no reason why they should not continue to do so. We might as well say that we ought to paint our bodies blue, and brandish clubs. There are a great many reasons why people will not go on doing what they have done before. Consult the philosophers and scientists and find out. In this particular matter, population, the cost of living, the subdivision of land—every year to each man a smaller quantity—and fifty other causes which I need not insult my readers by mentioning, contribute to bring about the change. Besides, those who were made to pay half their crops were a few years ago at a minimum, at one time there were none; now they are very far the largest portion of the population, and by what is called the new record of rights their numbers have been still further augmented. The reason lies in the land system, and will be stated further on. This system the Government is endeavouring to uphold. The Government will be awakened one morning by the menacing cries of its own tenants. If it has not a mind to be so, it will put its pen straight through this new settlement, which persons have pushed through with the shibboleth of custom on their tongues, and it will adhere to the lines of an approved policy successfully carried out for half a century in every other part of the Presidency. The lines of that policy, with a very few modifications, are just as well suited to this locality as to any other, and could be quite as successfully carried out, provided no quadrupeds with fire-brands to their tails are let loose among the corn-sheaves.

I come now to another portion of this subject. Everybody knows what a Patel is, either in the Dekhan or in Gujerat. In quite the same sense there is no such functionary in the Konkan, but his place is supplied by the Khot. I propose to show in as few words as possible how in origin the "Khot" is the "Patel," created for the same purpose, and in every way identical except—

(1.) He is a Brahmin, who superseded the older Wutuni Khots; this implies a great deal to those who know his character.

(2.) Instead of being granted, like the "Patels," the right to hold certain lands rent free from the State, in return for the performance of certain functions for it, the Khot—in order to requite him for the discharge of the very same functions in his own village—was empowered to collect from the peasantry an amount proportionate to what the peasantry had to pay the State.

With this very slight difference in origin, it is a most instructive study to watch how the Brahmins, after ousting the still older Wuttunder Khot from a position rather inferior than otherwise to the Patel's, gradually stretches himself, till the very village where even in the Peishwa's time he collected with difficulty his hard-earned stipends is now scarce big enough to contain him; and how from being glad to accept for himself in the first instance an amount equal to 1-10th of what the peasant had to pay the State, he is now by a very judicious use of our Civil Courts as a weapon, and thanks to the recommendations of men with magnanimous minds and a very liberal new resettlement, entitled to impose over a majority of the people four times, and in individual cases ten times, and more even than that, the amount of the Government impost; and how from the custom of receiving for his own remuneration from each peasant an amount proportionate to what that peasant owed and paid the State, he deftly contrived to transmute it into a custom to first charge the peasant, and then pay the State, a fraction of that. This the new Act has committed the awful blunder of sanctioning, and, as before observed, the right—as it now has become—extended over a majority of the population. There is a vast difference between the two, as anybody at a glance can see, and I will endeavour further on to show the significance of it.

It was the duty of a "Patel" to act as a buffer between the people and the State; it was particularly his duty to look after the interest of the State so far as his village was concerned. He collected from the people the Government dues in grain, and forwarded them to the Mamlutdar of his talooka. He assigned lands to new settlers; and for the performance of these and many other duties he enjoyed rent free land which, together with certain prerogatives, was conferred sometimes by sunnud, more often by prescriptive right. Now these were, neither more nor less, just the duties originally performed by the Khot, but compared with the Patel's, who can be traced back unchanged into the mist of ages, your Brahmin Khots are of altogether recent growth. The Khot, however, did not hold by prescription, nor was he granted by sunnud, rent free land, and for that there was a reason. There may have been other reasons, but this is one of the main, viz., that the quality of the soil is too poor to allow of a limited area of it—such as is usually granted as service inam to a Patel—to be continuously cultivated without long intervals of fallow; so that what would pay him one year, would return him absolutely nothing the next. If the soil had been of the same nature as that in Gujerat or in the Dekhan, the Khot and the Patel would to this day be one and the same man. This simple fact carries with it the strongest possible presumption that with the soil the Khote had no sort of connection, and was not, in his capacity of Khot, meant to have any; though as a private person he could, and afterwards did, and even now does. If the State had intended that he should be paid in soil for his services, it would have given him soil, just as it did the Patels; but far from bestowing on him one single beegha of soil, it made him pay on the contrary for any that he might choose to cultivate himself, and this was technically called his Dhara—However, I anticipate. Instead of giving him soil, it conceded to him the right to take from the peasant such proportion over the revenue as the twain could mutually come to terms about, whether under limitations implied or expressed I am unable to say. It is evident that, like the Patels, the Khot supplied a want; otherwise the very existence of the Khot under the conditions granted him, or otherwise recognized by custom, could not have been possible. It served two objects: it made him the Government emissary, who was supposed to be responsible for the interests of the State, and it saved the peasantry a great quantity of trouble, just as a broker or agent saves his clients from trouble. In its inception the motive was decidedly good, but little did the people reck what an incubus had been laid on them, and what a serpent lay coiling in its nest in their midst.

(*To be continued.*)

PARVUTTI.

THE *TIMES* ON ARMY REFORM.

WE believe we are warranted in stating that Sir General Wolseley will succeed Sir Charles Ellice as Adjutant-General of the Army on the 1st of April next. The appointment possesses a significance and importance far beyond those which usually attach to the distribution of high military commands. Upon the future administration of the Army it has, in fact, an influence not unlike that which a change of Government exercises upon the general affairs of the country. Sir Garnet Wolseley is one of the most prominent, able, and earnest advocates of the new and, as we venture to think, more enlightened military policy which has come to be adopted by Parliament; and it is both fitting and salutary that the execution of that policy should be intrusted to his hands. As Adjutant-General he will, we may now hope, have full and unrestricted opportunity of giving it a fair trial. The office itself is of more importance than appears to be generally supposed. It is older than that of Commander-in-Chief. Up to about the close of the last century the Adjutant-General was directly under the Secretary at War, the political Minister then responsible for the proper working of the military machine. Since that time he has been attached to the staff of the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, whose subordinate he is in a military sense. But his office is that of Adjutant-General to the Queen, of whom, and of course of her Constitutional Minister, the Secretary of State for War, he is the direct and responsible agent in some of the most important matters of administration. This is more particularly the case in time of peace, when preparation has to be made for time of war. He is primarily, and in the highest sense, charged with the recruiting of the Army and all matters relating to its discipline and instruction, and is responsible for the correctness of the information laid before Parliament on these subjects. Among the details of his official duty are the preparation of regiments and reinforcements for foreign service, so that they may embark efficient in point not only of numbers, but of training and *physique*, the arrangements for mobilization and manœuvres, the organization of the Reserves and the Auxiliary Forces, regimental and district confidential reports, the recruiting, re-engagement, and discharge of soldiers, all military questions regarding discipline and courts-martial and the infliction or remission of punishments, together with matters connected with the clothing, equipment, and musketry instruction of the troops. It is not difficult to see that these constitute in the aggregate by far the greater portion of the executive functions of army administration. They are most important and comprehensive duties, and it is manifest that upon the manner in which they are discharged, and upon the kind of person by whom they are discharged, must to a great extent depend the success or failure of any scheme of organization to which they may be applied.

We have little doubt that Sir Garnet Wolseley will fulfil public expectation in the important office he is about to assume. That expectation runs very high on the part of many who have served with him in war. Their confidence may be well-founded, although, as regards generalship in the field, there are some who may say, perhaps with reason, that this is a question as yet but little removed from the regions of conjecture. But regarding his energy and determination, his clear intelligence, his thorough devotion to his calling, and his entire freedom from the restraints of obsolete tradition there can be no room for misgiving. Sir Garnet Wolseley, to judge from his past career, looks upon the profession of soldiering as a business to be carried on, like any other successful business, by the free exercise of an intelligent and skilled activity. As the Adjutant-General is the person mainly responsible for discipline, it is but reasonable to suppose that he will have a potent voice in the choice and control of those in whose hands the maintenance of discipline is placed—the senior regimental officers. We may trust to him for the fulfilment of one of the most important parts of Mr. Childers's scheme—the provident working up into a state of efficiency of the regiments first for foreign service. While upon this point, it may, perhaps, be right to say that the failure of three years back was probably to be accounted for more by a system only half constructed than by the indifference or incompetence of individuals. We may expect the new Adjutant-General to devote himself to the practical refutation of the assertions, so confidently made that our system of short service is incompatible with a due arrangement of the Indian and colonial reliefs. We may look to a practical recognition of the merits of officers of professional capacity and energy, and a total rejection of the theory that all officers are pretty much the same. The abler men will, of course, rejoice at the preferment of Sir Garnet Wolseley to an office giving him so considerable an influence upon their fortunes. But we venture to think that the feeling of satisfaction should not be confined to these, or even to the advocates of the new plans of organization. The opponents of the principal features of the new programme—those who maintain that they are intrinsically bad and unsuitable—will have an opportunity of testing the value of their predictions. So long as the new provisions were administered by men who regarded them with distrust and dislike, it might be said that their failure was due to faulty and unwilling execution; whereas if they collapse under friendly and capable manipulation, their inherent worthlessness becomes manifest, and we have only to strike out in a new direction or relapse in despair into the military imbecility of former days. Meanwhile, the public will feel satisfaction that no personal susceptibilities in high quarters have been allowed to prevail against the appointment of Sir Garnet Wolseley, and that a most important branch of the national administration is likely to be conducted with fitting vigour and capacity.—*Times*, Nov. 10.

MILITARY ENGINEERS IN INDIA.

IN the *Times* of July 16, 1881, his Grace the Duke of Argyll is reported to have said:—

"The Indian Government had lost annually enormous sums of money by the carelessness and incompetence of many of the Civil Engineers in India, and when holding the office of Secretary of State for India he found that it was hardly possible to obtain in the open market a sufficient number of competent men to conduct the public works in India on a scale such as that on which they were then being undertaken. Some of the Civil Engineers in India at the time to which he referred were very distinguished persons, but there were also a number of inferior men who might have been called 'hard bargains.' On one occasion some millions were spent under the direction of the engineers of India in the construction of new barracks. It turned out, however, that these buildings had been erected in accordance with entirely erroneous principles, and that they were mere 'sun traps.' They were tremendously hot, and in consequence the health of the troops quartered in them suffered severely. Many of them were so insufficiently built that it was found they would not last for more than a few years, and in some cases even the lime that had been used was pronounced to be bad. In this way the Indian Government were annually losing hundreds of thousands of pounds in bad engineering. The insufficiency of the engineering service having been brought prominently before the notice of the India Office, the authorities formed the idea of the erection of Cooper's Hill College."

These charges, if they can be substantiated, form one of the gravest indictments ever brought against English civil engineers, and at the same time contain one of the most sweeping accusations ever made by a responsible statesman against a Government department which had come under his administration.

For they amount to this: 1. That owing to the carelessness and incompetence of the civil engineers in India, enormous sums of money had been wasted for example, as instanced by his Grace in the serious barracks failures quoted; and, 2, that the civil engineers that could be obtained in England were found so incompetent that Cooper's Hill College had to be established to supply properly qualified men.

When in July last we first saw the Duke of Argyll's speech, we felt instinctively that either his Grace must have made some grave mistake, or that he had been grossly misled as to facts by some persons interested in casting a slur on the civil engineers in India; but we refrained from any comment at the time, knowing his Grace's high character for truth, justice, and exactitude, until by reference to India we could certify ourselves as to the accuracy of certain facts on which his statements depend. We propose first to examine the allegations that the failures of the barracks referred to are attributable to the civil engineers in the service of the Government of India.

As to the faults of design of which his Grace complained, a reference to the records of the Government of India and to the Blue Books published at home will show, that the general designs were settled by a board composed of medical and military officers, under whom the Public Works Department prepared and issued standard plans of all barracks to be constructed.

At home the War Office Commission had the advantage of the assistance of General Sir Proby Cantley, K.C.B., and Sir Randal Martin, C.B., and certain military officers; Captain Tullock, R.E., and others where sent from India to England to study barracks sanitation at the public expense. In each particular case in India, the site having been selected by the proper military officers, the plans and estimates of the barracks were prepared according to the standard plans, and the final design was in all cases before execution approved and sanctioned by the Inspector-General of Military Works, who it is needless to say is always an officer of the corps of Royal Engineers.

Under these circumstances it would be unjust to charge civil engineers with the "entirely erroneous principles" in accordance with which these barracks have been erected.

There were several serious barracks failures during the Duke of Argyll's administration at the India Office; we propose at present to glance at some few facts relating to one of them.

As to the Saugor Barracks it is well known that shortly after their erection they failed and became unsafe, involving a loss of 166,000*l.* to the State; we find in the extra supplement to the *Gazette of India* of November 12, 1872, an elaborate report of a committee independent of the Public Works Department, presided over by Major-General C. T. Chamberlan, C.S.I., covering 111 pages; from which we learn that the barracks were designed according to the usual standard plans by Captain F. R. Faber, R.E.; these plans and the necessary estimates were passed by the chief engineers, Colonel W. Maxwell, R.A., and Colonel C. Pollard, R.E., also by the superintending engineer, Lieutenant-Colonel A. Allen, S.C., and that they were sanctioned by the Government of India when Colonel Crommelin was Inspector-General of Military Works.

The barracks were erected entirely by Captain Faber, R. E., under the superintendence of Lieutenant-Colonel A. Allen, and were inspected during construction by Colonel C. Pollard, R. E., and Colonel Crommelin, and we notice that Captain Faber received rapid promotion at the hands of his military superiors for his work done at Sangor.

If we turn to the *Gazette of India* for November 2, 1872, pages 1024 to 1027, we shall find the orders of the Government of India on the report of the Committee above quoted, Captain H. R. Faber, R.E., was dismissed from the Public Works Department and his services placed at the disposal of the Military Department; Colonel C. Pollard, R.E., was reduced from the rank of second to third-class chief engineer for one year; Mr. C. Campbell was reduced from first to second grade superintending engineer for one year.

As to the superintending engineer, Lieutenant-Colonel A. Allen, S.C., who died before the inquiry was made, the Government of India remark on page 1025, paragraph 5, "That Lieutenat-Colonel Allen's antecedents were not such as to justify his appointment to the post of Superintendent of Works at Jubbulpore. If a competent officer had filled that position it is probable that the defects in the construction of the barracks would have been remedied before they had become irretrievable."

Mr. T. Armstrong was censured, and an explanation called for from Colonel Crommelin. Messrs. Campbell and Armstrong, the only civil engineers dealt with, as will appear from the report of the committee, had little or nothing to do with the construction of the barracks; in fact, Mr. Armstrong, see paragraph 19, page 1026 of the Government order "was not responsible for the construction of the barracks, and deserves the credit of having been the first officer who discovered the real character of the works."

There is little doubt that these civil engineers were blamed (see report of the Committee) not for incompetence or ignorance, but because they "hoped to be able gradually to replace the bad work at a moderate cost without creating a public scandal and bringing disgrace, or professional ruin, or degradation, on the officers who erected these barracks." They were punished, not for faults they have committed, but because they generously endeavoured to hide from the public the shortcomings of their military brother officers and military departmental superiors.

We incidentally notice that of Captain H. R. Faber, R. E., the Committee reported, page 17, paragraphs 59 and 51, "Captain Faber's previous experience in the Department of Public Works had not been of such a nature as to bring his theoretical knowledge fully to bear on the practical details required for the construction of large buildings. . . . Whoever has read the committee's proceedings, or the previous portion of this report, will have formed an opinion upon this officer's utter want of technical knowledge, such as would fit him for the duties of an executive engineer charged with the departmental construction of large and important works;" and on page 19, paragraph 75, speaking of his powers of organisation and control, the Committee say:

"An inspection of Captain Faber's order books and a consideration of his own evidence, as also that of Sergeant Wilkinson and Herbert, show unmistakably that Captain Faber is deficient in both these essentials."

Yet notwithstanding this very strong expression of opinion we find that so powerful are the military men at the head of the department, that after Captain Faber's dismissal from the Public Works Department by Government, he was reappointed to it as executive engineer fourth grade, and that he has been promoted over the heads of many civil engineers of tried and approved experience, until, as will be seen by reference to the last published classified list of the department, he now occupies the position of executive engineer of the first grade.

We do not at present propose to weary our readers by recapitulating the facts of the great Allahabad failure, for causing which another batch of military officers were either dismissed, degraded or censured by the orders of Government, nor do we now propose to review the case of the failure of barracks at Neemuch and at Jubbulpore. Sufficient facts are before us to cause considerable public anxiety as to the wasteful and shameful loss of public money caused by some of the officers of the Indian Public Works Department, as noticed by the Duke of Argyll, but when we look at the above quoted facts, facts vouched for by the Government of India, we cannot agree with his Grace that it has been caused by the "carelessness and incompetence" of civil engineers.

The civil engineers in the department, most of them identically the same men that served Her Majesty during the Duke of Argyll's administration, number nearly three-fourths of the total strength of the department, and to their credit must in a great measure be ascribed the successful carrying out of all the large works recently constructed in India.

Let inquiry be made as to the management of such works as the Holkar State Railway; Wurda Valley Railway; Warrorah Colliery; the Bhopal Ghat Railway; the Nagpur and Chattesghur State Railway; the Narbudda, Ravi, Chenab, Jhelum, and Empress Bridges; the Nagpur Water Works, and a dozen others; undertakings costing many millions and reflecting credit on the engineers of any country, and we feel confident that even the Duke of Argyll will be the first to offer his praise and commendation to the civil engineers who have carried them to a successful completion.

But a very grave question arises, and in the interest of the public must be inquired into, and that is, how did it arise that his Grace was led to make such sweeping charges against so large and so important a body of Her Majesty's servants? He states that a great loss of public money is going on; it is imperative therefore that the authors of this wasteful expenditure should be discovered and pointed out.

We at once absolve his Grace from any personal prejudice; but from where did he obtain his facts? He could only learn them at the India Office, where his councillors in public works' matters were exclusively old Royal Engineers, who would naturally only be too ready to hide the shortcomings of their brother officers, the military men in India, by throwing the blame on civil engineers. And if enquiry be made it will be found that in India the department is governed almost exclusively by and for the advantage of a comparatively few Royal Engineers, some of them no doubt as incompetent as Captain Faber; and in such a manner as to exclude from the confidence of Government tried, trusted, and experienced civil engineers, who have, as noticed by Colonel Sir Andrew Clark, K. G. M. C., in the 51st paragraph of his Minute on the reorganisation of the department, served Her Majesty loyally, faithfully, and patiently, notwithstanding the obloquy that has from time to time been cast upon them by the military men at the head of the department.—*Engineering*, Nov. 4.

PROGRESS OF THE PANAMA SCHEME.

ALL intelligence respecting the Panama Canal have now an interest for the general reader, although the statements of the promoters, as set forth in their own special journal, should probably be received with some allowance for the sanguine views usually taken by interested persons. The *Bulletin* which tells of M. Lesseps' last undertaking, contains this month a number of details as to the progress of the works, which will be of some value from an engineering point of view, as well as on other grounds. The fact upon which the founder chiefly congratulates himself is the unexpectedly soft nature of the ground, which is said to have belied the anticipations of the early explorers. These persons were unable to make any accurate guess as to the nature of the soil to be traversed, in consequence of the luxuriant vegetation which covered the country. The clearing away of the vegetation has been the first practical work of the pioneers, and it has necessitated a vast amount of labour. But the *Bulletin* now announces the complete termination of this work, and the effectual clearing of a vista in the forests from one ocean to the other, having a breadth of from 20 to 30 yards. This has enabled numerous borings to be made, and the result is that the upper soil has been ascertained to reach down to a remarkable depth along the whole line. Beneath this in most places the formation is that of successive clay soils, formed, as it is conjectured, "by the disaggregations of a pyroxenic rock of a dark green tint." In other parts these layers of clay are replaced by a chain of rocks, which, however, are said to become softer and softer as they descend lower into the earth. The reports of sickness are denied, and it is declared that out of 1,000 cases which occurred in the first seven months of the present year, only 27 resulted in death. The labour question is also said to have been set at rest, as the surrounding country supplies more hands than the company can expect to employ.—*Globe*, Nov. 11.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

(*Nineteenth Century*.)

THE more one looks into the details of Raleigh's connection with Ireland, the more the accuracy of Mr. Lecky's statement is seen, that theological animosity did not play as leading a part in the Irish history of that time as either modern Catholic writers or historians of Mr. Froude's school appear to think. Raleigh's letters from Ireland also show the soundness of Mr. Lecky's judgment as to the slight importance attached at that time to nationalist views. The idea of the re-establishment of a government of an essentially national character in Ireland became a practical one eighty years later, as Lord Beaconsfield has pointed out when referring to the Convention of Kilkenny; and it is an idea that has never been lost sight of since then. The land question was the dominating question of that day. It ruled Raleigh from the moment he set foot in Ireland to the last hour in which he was able to affect the fortunes or misfortunes of the country. Without mentioning his name, Mr. Lecky indicates the real Raleigh spirit when he speaks of the taste for adventure, the dislike of routine, the extreme desire to find out new and rapid paths to wealth, that characterised the Elizabethan age—a desire showing itself in the form of discovery, of piracy, of a passion for Irish land. The Government policy was, as Mr. Lecky says, to root out the Irish from the soil, to confiscate the property of the septs and plant the country with English tenants. But though in the days of Raleigh the land question thus dwarfed the religious and the purely national ones, it is impossible not to see that whatever influence the Catholic Church and the awakening national sentiment of Ireland could exercise, was a conservative influence in the truest sense of the word—that it was an influence on the side of order, of an ancient civilisation and of property, as opposed to the destructive policy of men like Raleigh.

In addition to the women and children, there were other helpless and innocent objects to be rooted out as enemies to queen Elizabeth; and, as to these, no man cut down and destroyed more than Raleigh. In a letter addressed to Lord Burghly in the year 1588, Mr. George Longe urges the Lord Treasurer to transfer to Ireland thirteen out of the fifteen glass manufactories then existing in England, for the reason that 'the woods in England will be thereby preserved and the superfluous woods in Ireland wasted, than which in time of rebellion her Majestie hath no greater enemy there.' Raleigh, actuated by a better motive, that of simply trying to make money, brought over bands of English woodcutters, and soon made short work of venerable groves of oak and yew trees, wherever the waterway of the Avondue and its tributaries could convey the lumber to his ships at Youghal.

When Spenser first welcomed Raleigh to Kilcolman Castle, he says it was

> bordered with a wood
> Of matchless hight that seem'd the earth to disdaine,
> In which all trees of honour stately stood.

In a few years not a tree was left, and the demesne that was described as 'the woody Kilcoman' became a few naked fields surrounding the bare and burnt walls of the castle. And so throughout Cork, Kerry, Tipperary, and Waterford, Elizabeth's undertakers did their work.

Whether or not Lord Burghly's correspondent was right in saying that the Queen had no greater enemy than the Irish trees, their fate, at all events, showed the possibility of a physical destruction that time has been unable to repair. With the people the result has been different, though they were treated to a similar process by the same men.

Mr. Froude has reminded us more than once of what Sir Walter Raleigh's first master, Lord Grey, said that the only way to deal with Ireland was by 'a Mahometan conquest.' Within the last few months, Mr. Froude has again referred to Lord Grey's suggestion as 'a cruel but in the long run merciful one,' if Ireland is to be kept in subjection. Indeed, the great historian has never disguised his opinion that a system of unrelenting severity and a bold attempt at extermination was what was wanted. Had Cromwell lived, he has often told us, the experiment would have been worked out. But he has hardly done justice to the great Protector or to the difficulties in his way, nor has he done justice to his own favourite theme, for as regards the latter he has overlooked the fact that his experiment was actually tried, and, as far as it was possible, thoroughly tried. It was tried under circumstances the most favourable for its success, and such as never can occur again. It was tried by a man of genius, daring, and no scruples—by a man who did not stand alone, but, with his resolute companions, was backed up by whatever force England could afford to give him and to them. It was tried at a time more likely to insure success than in the days of Cromwell—at a time when novel improvements had been effected in the art of war and new weapons had been brought into use, but improvements and weapons employed, as Raleigh himself tells us, for some years by one side only. The man who, with these advantages, was able to try the experiment, was not open to the imputation that Mr. Froude lays against Geraldines and the still later Boyles and Cavendishes, that with their Irish estates they acquired some Irish feeling, and did not look at Ireland from a purely English point of view only. Mr. Edward Edwards says (vol. i. p. 320):—"With the interests of Ireland, indeed, Raleigh gave himself no trouble. He looked at Irish affairs, just as his fellow-soldiers and fellow-councillors looked at them, with preoccupations exclusively English. In Ireland he was an English soldier and an English planter, and he was nothing more. . . . His face was set as flint against peddling interferences and temporary expedients in dealing with great evils. To cut the tap root rather than to spend precious time in pruning the branches was his maxim. And it may well be that occasionally he pressed it unduly." From the time when the Lord Deputy Sussex arranged with her for the assassination of John O'Neill down to her last interview with Raleigh was a period of forty years. During that time the only servants she rewarded for work in Ireland were the Mahometan-conquest ones. It was not victories she rewarded so much as severity and the effort to exterminate.

Ormond, it might be thought, was as unrelenting and thorough as Mr. Froude could wish, but he was not prepared to go quite as far as the Gilberts and Carews, to get the Irish to come in from the woods and mountains of Duhallow under pledges of protection for their lives, and then, seizing them unprepared, to hang them up, as Raleigh did, from the North-Gate-bridge to the Red Abbey of Cork. Mr. Froude's comment upon Ormond's letter of 1583 points, in a few words, the contrast between him and the English captains to whose charge Ireland was for so many years entrusted by Elizabeth: 'To Ormond the Irish were human beings with human rights. To the English they were vermin to be cleared off the earth by any means that offered.'

And here the question may perhaps be asked, how comes it that Mr. Froude tells us nothing of Raleigh's doings in Ireland and of his Irish policy? The one vague reference to him, as having accompanied Lord Grey to the west of Ireland in 1580, is all he tells us about Raleigh. Mr. Froude says not a word about his being for twenty years the favourite adviser of the Queen on Irish affairs; not a word about the special training she desired, under her royal warrant of February, 1582, that he should continue to receive in Irish affairs; not a word about his successful intrigue against Ormond, not a word about the reward he got of twelve thousand acres in Munster. Of his doings as Deputy President of Munster, as Governor of Cork, as Mayor of Youghal, as the daring leader of the English soldiers in many a raid from the mouth of the Blackwater to the sources of the Lee, Mr. Froude is, also silent. But on the last and not least important point—the result of the policy so recommended and enforced—Mr. Froude speaks out. 'The entire province of Munster,' he says, 'was utterly depopulated. Hecatombs of helpless creatures, the aged and the sick, and the blind, the young mother and the babe at her breast, had fallen under the English sword; and though the authentic details of the struggle have been forgotten, the memory of a vague horror remains imprinted in the national traditions."

The contemporary chronicle, Hooker's Supplement to Holinshed, which is so often quoted by Mr. Froude, describes all this, and gloats over it as a notable and rare example of a people being justly rooted out, as the true and rational settlement of the Irish difficulty.

Here then was Mr. Froude's system tried. All succeeding efforts in that direction were less thorough. The 'curse of Cromwell,' the broken treaty of 1691, the events of eighty and eighty-two years ago, these were of the same character, no doubt, but less thorough. They have, however, served to stereotype that vague horror which Mr. Froude tells us remains in the traditions of the people of Ireland.

Are those terrible traditions all that remain of Raleigh's days in Ireland? How long are they to remain? What has been their effect in a country where the two main elements of social order—the religion of the people and the national sentiment—have not been allowed to play their legitimate part in the government? Are those traditions growing, as political agents, less powerful with the increasing strength of popular spirit in Europe? How far does a frank admission of their vitality and their force enable us to look into the future? Some of these are questions for practical politicians to consider who either hold the helm or aspire to do so.

THACKERAY.

Extracts from the Works of W. M. Thackeray. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

IT is odd to note how opinions differ as to the greatness of Thackeray and the value of his books. Some people regard him as the greatest novelist of his age and country, and as one of the greatest of any country and any age. They hold him to be not less sound as a moralist than excellent as a writer, not less magnificently creative than usefully and delightfully cynical, not less powerful and complete as a painter of manners than infallible as a social philosopher and incomparable as a lecturer on the human heart. They accept Amelia Sedley for a true woman; they believe in Colonel Newcome as in something heroically lofty; they regard William Dobbin and "Stunning" Warrington as finished and subtle pieces of portraiture; they think Becky Sharp an improvement upon Madame Marneffe, and Wenham a better work than Rigby; they are in love with Laura Bell, and refuse to see either cruelty or caricature in their author's presentment of Alcide de Mirobolant. Thackeray's fun, Thackeray's wisdom, Thackeray's knowledge of men and women, Thackeray's morality, Thackeray's view of life, "his wit and humour, his pathos and his umbrella," are all articles of their belief. Of Dickens they will not hear; they are inclined to despise Balzac; if they make any comparison between Thackeray and Fielding, or Thackeray and Richardson, or Thackeray and Walter Scott, or Thackeray and Disraeli, it is to the infinite disadvantage of Disraeli, and Scott, and Richardson, and Fielding. All these were well enough in their way and day; but they are not to be classed with Thackeray. It it true (they admit) that Thackeray could neither make stories nor tell them; but he liked stories, for all that, and could talk charmingly of "Ivanhoe" and the "Mousquetaires" by the hour together. It is true that he was very much afraid of passion, and was not too capable of understanding a vice especially if the passion and the vice were gigantic or extraordinary. But *en revanche*, how severe he was upon snobs, and how vigorously he lashes the smaller vices and the meaner faults! It is true that he was not good at romance, and saw most things—art and nature included—rather prosaically, and rather ill-naturedly to boot, as one might see them who has been for many years a failure, and is (naturally) a little resentful of other men's successes; but then how excellent are his pictures of club humanity and club manners, and how thoroughly he understands the feelings of those who go down into the west in broughams! If he writes by preference for people with a thousand a year, is it not everybody's duty—everybody with a particle of self-respect—to have that income? and can any one who has it not be possibly endowed with either wit or sentiment either humour or understanding? Thackeray, it is argued, writes *of* gentlemen *for* gentle men; therefore he is alone among artists—therefore he is "the greatest novelist of his age." This is the position of those who are thoroughgoing believers in Thackeray.

The position of those who wear their rue with a difference, and do not think that all literature is comprised in the "Book of Snobs" and "Vanity Fair," is—to those, at all events, who are no longer young and inclined to be cynical and superior—more easily defended. They like and admire their Thackeray in many ways, but they look upon him rather as a writer of genius who was innately and primarily a Philistine than as a great novelist or a great man either. To them there is something artificial in the man and something insincere in the writer. They compare his fear of, and contempt for, Becky Sharp with Balzac's attitude towards Madame Marneffe; and they suspect that the Englishman was the Frenchman's inferior not only in genius, but in humanity as well. They hear him heaping contumely upon the murders and adulteries that pleased the men of 1830, as they had pleased the Elizabethans before them; and they see him turning with terror and loathing from these—which, after all, are effects of vigorous passion—to busy himself with the story, elaborate and careful and minute, of how Barnes Newcome beat his wife, and how Mrs. Mackenzie scolded Colonel Newcome to death, and how old Twysden bragged and cringed himself into good society and an interest in the life and well-being of a little cad like Capt. Woolcomb; and it is not surprising if they think his morality more dubious in many ways than the morality he is so bitterly anxious to ridicule and condemn. They reflect that Genius apart, Thackeray's morality is that of a highly respectable British cynic; his intelligence is mainly one of trifles; he is wise over little and trumpery things. He delights in reminding us—with an air!—of such facts as that everybody is a humbug; that we are all rank snobs; that to misuse one's aspirates is to be ridiculous and incapable of real worth; that Miss Blank has just slipped out to post a letter to Capt. Jones; that Mrs. Dash wears false teeth and a wig; that General Tufto is almost as tightly laced as the beautiful Miss Hopper; that there's a bum-bailiff in the kitchen at Number Thirteen; that the dinner we ate to'other day at Timmins's is not paid for; that all is vanity; that there's a skeleton in every house; that passion, extravagance, excess of any sort, is unwise, abominable, and a little absurd: and so forth. Side by side with these assurances are admirable sketches of character of a certain sort, and still more admirable sketches of habit and of manners—Major Ponto and Capt. Costigan, Gandish and Talbot, Twysden and Major Pendennis, old Sir Pitt and Brand Firmin, the heroic De la Pluche and the engaging Farintosh and the versatile Honeyman, and a whole crowd of amusing portraitures besides; but they are not different—in kind, at least—from the reflections suggested by the story of their several careers and the development of their several individualities. Esmond apart, there is scarcely a man or a woman in Thackeray's works whom it is possible to love unreservedly or to thoroughly respect. That gives the measure of the man, and determines the quality of his influence. He was the average clubman plus genius and an incomparable style. And if there is any truth in the theory that it is the function of art not to degrade, but to ennoble—not to dishearten, but to encourage—not to deal with things ugly and paltry and mean, but with great things and beautiful and lofty— his influence, it is argued, is emphatically one to be disputed.

Thus the two sects: the sect of those who are with Thackeray, and the sect of those who are against him. The present volume of extracts from his work, "chiefly philosophical and reflective," if it is calculated to set them by the ears on one of the main points at issue—the nobility of Thackeray's morality—is calculated to make them heartily agree upon another—the question of Thackeray's pre-eminence as a writer of English and the master of one of the finest prose styles in literature. The volume has been carefully compiled, and is absolutely representative, so far as certain sorts of comment and reflection are concerned, of the artist's manner. What that manner is we know. It is the perfection of conversational writing. Graceful, yet vigorous; adorably artificial, yet incomparably sound; touched with modishness, yet informed with distinction; easily and happily rhythmical, yet full of colour and full of malice and intention; instinct with urbanity and instinct with charm; Thackeray's style is a type of a certain order of high-bred English, a climax in a certain order of literary art. He may have been a little man, but assuredly he was a great writer; he may have been a faulty novelist, but assuredly he was a fine artist in words. The style he wrote, considered merely as style, is probably less open to criticism than that of any other modern Englishman. He was neither supereloquent, like Mr. Ruskin, nor a Germanized Jeremy, like Carlyle; he was not marmoreally emphatic, as Landor was, nor was he slovenly and inexpressive, as was Walter Scott; he neither dallied with antithesis, as did Macaulay, nor rioted in verbal vulgarisms, as Dickens did: he abstained from technology and sapience as carefully as George Eliot indulged in them; and he avoided conceits as sedulously as Mr. Meredith goes out of his way to find them. He is, in some sort, a better writer than any one of these, in that he is always a master of speech and of himself, and that he is always careful, yet natural, and choice, yet seemingly spontaneous. It was his to write as a very prince among talkers, and in words to interfuse and interpenetrate the elegant and cultured fashion of the men of Queen Anne with the warmth, the glow, the personal and romantic ambition, peculiar to the century of the second Renaissance—the century of Byron and Wordsworth, of Landor and Dickens, of Ruskin and Tennyson and Carlyle.

The influence of such a style as his is not easily over-estimated. He has stated the case for himself in his own incomparable manner, and he may as well be heard in his own cause:—

"Who was the blundering idiot, who said that 'fine words butter no parsnips?' Half the parsnips of society are served and rendered palatable with no other sauce. As the immortal Alexis Soyer can make more delicious soup for a halfpenny than an ignorant cook can concoct with pounds of vegetables and meat, so a skilful artist will make a few simple and pleasing phrases go farther than ever so much substantial benefit-stock in the hands of a mere bungler. Nay, we know that substantial benefits often sicken some stomachs; whereas, most will digest any amount of fine words and be always eager for more of the same food."

Here is the whole argument in a nutshell. It is a fact that certain "substantial benefits"—those, for instance, that we receive at the hands of Balzac and Dickens—do "sicken some stomachs;" and that "fine words," when they are of Thackeray's seasoning and dishing, do so please a vast number of persons that they are "always eager for more of the same food." How else shall we explain the relish with which we read his eternal disquisitions on the cult of Burke and Debrett? the reiteration of his prelections upon humbug and snobbishness? his moral flippancy, his eithical impertinences, his limited views of life, and love, and marriage, and the politics of dining out, and the duty of getting on? He repeats himself perpetually. And yet, if we are only in the mood for him, his repetitions are a hundredfold more seductive and suggestive than other men's novelties. Here for instance is his translation of the famous (and heroic) expression of Julius Cæsar:—

"There is no good (unless your taste is that way) in living in a society where you are merely the equal of everybody else. Many people give themselves extreme pains to frequent company where all around them are their superiors, and where, do what you will, you must be subject to continual mortification—(as, for instance, when Marchioness X. forgets you, and you can't help thinking that she cuts you on purpose; when Duchess Z. passes by in her diamonds, &c.) The true pleasure of life is to live with your inferiors. Be the cock of your village; the queen of your coterie: and, besides very great persons, the people whom Fate has specially endowed with this kindly consolation, are those who have seen what are called better days—those who have had lossess. I am like Cæzar, and of a noble mind: if I cannot be first in Piccadilly, let me try Hatton Garden, and see whether I cannot lead the *ton* there. If I cannot take the lead at White's or the Travellers' let me be president of the Jolly Sandboys at the Bag of Nails, and blackball everybody who does pay me honour. If my darling Bessy cannot go out of a drawing-room until a baronet's niece (ha! ha! a baronet's neice; forosooth!) has walked before her let us frequent company where we shall be the first; and how *can* we be the first unless we select or inferiors for our associates? This kind of pleasure is to be had by almost everybody, and at scarce any cost. With a shilling's-worth of tea and muffins you can get as much adulation and respect as many people cannot purchase with a thousand pounds' worth of plate and profusion, hired footmen, turning their houses topsy-turvy, and suppers from Gunter's. Adulation!—why, the people who come to you give as good parties as you do. Respect!—the very menials, who wait behind your supper-table, waited at a duke's yesterday, and actually patronize you! O you silly spendthrift! you can buy flattery for twopence, and you spend ever so much money in entertaining your equals and betters, and nobody admires you!"

That, if we take it seriously, is as cynical and as petty a piece of argument as can be found in philosophy. It is not particularly edifying if we take it the reverse of seriously. But how felicitous are the epithets, how attractive the rhythms, how perfect diction; how admirable is the whole passage as an the essay in a peculiar kind of sentiment and as an achievement in a certain kind of tone; how excellent the discretion, how faultless the tact, how persuasive the manner! It belittles us as we read; but it makes us feel superior, too. The writer, as we can see, is laughing in his sleeve at everybody; but he has taken us into his confidence, and he encourages us to laugh with him, like the exquisite artist in demoralization that he is. There are some hundreds of such occasions for sympathy in the present volume. Some are plaintive; some, gibing and bitter; some, kindly and tender; some, merely flippant; some, even hearty and sincere. But, be their import what it may, their charm is unimpeachable. One has only to sympathize with Thackeray to find the book irresistible; just as one has but to be out of temper with him, and hungry for something better than he has to give, to find it depressing, discouraging, and, on the whole, either futile or immoral.—*Athenæum*.

SERIOUS DAMAGE TO PICTURES AT THE LUXEMBOURG.

AT the Luxembourg on Wednesday about a hundred of the choicest pictures were terribly damaged by water through the stupidity of the servant girl of an employé at the Senate, to whom apartments are assigned on the floor immediately over the Salle Barthélemy. The girl left a tap turned on, and the entire ceiling and walls of the Salle were flooded with water and the pictures seriously injured. It will be several months before the room and its contents can be reopened to the public. Great indignation (the *Standard's* correspondent says) is naturally felt that the safety of priceless monuments of art and national property should be thus imperilled, and it is hoped that when the proposed Ministry of Fine Arts is instituted no one will be permitted to live in any of the Museum buildings. The Louvre narrowly escaped being burned down about a year ago in consequence of the negligence of a person who lived in the building.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

VENICE THREATENED.

THE Countess Zinzendorff writes to us from Venice, calling attention to the threatened disappearance of some of the picturesque features which visitors have long been accustomed to associate with that renowned city. The Syndic and the Prefect, having control of municipal affairs, have, we are assured, determined upon filling up the smaller canals in order to convert them into streets. The gondolas are meanwhile threatened with absolute extinction, owing to the recent concession granted to a company for running a line of steamboats on the Grand Canal, throughout the entire length of the city. From our correspondent's description, the gondoliers seem likely to row more "songless and silent" than in the days of Lord Byron—if, indeed, they continue to row at all which seems doubtful. "Their misery," she observes, "is already visible; the curtains of their gondolas are tattered, and they themselves in rags. What will it be when their daily bread is entirely taken from them? They have no one to plead for them; for it is openly stated that their masters have received a sum of 30,000 francs as the price of their acquiescence. Knowing the interest which you took some time since in the question of the restoration of the Palace of the Doge (adds our correspondent), I do not hesitate to acquaint you with these tokens of the spirit which presides over municipal affairs here. I am one of those who think that Venice does not belong to Italy alone. It has been said that a protest from foreign visitors might produce a great effect; one of your countrywomen has tried this remedy, but unhappily without result. If England does not move no one will stir; and Venice will be no more.—*Daily News*.

LONGEVITY IN EUROPE.

M. DE SOLAVILLE analyses in the *Revue Scientifique* the results of recent European censuses by ages, and the register of deaths also by ages. If we strike a mean of the census from 1869 to 1872, we find that Europe (exclusive of Russia, Turkey, and some small Southern States) possessed in 1870 a mean population of 242,940,376, classed as follows from the point of view of advanced ages:—17,313,715 of more than 60 years, 79,859 of more than 90, and 3,108 of more than 100 years; *i.e.* 1 inhabitant in 12 of more than 60, 1 in 2,669 of more than 90, and 1 in 62,503 of more than 100. Women, M. Solaville finds, are more numerous in extreme old age than men and the difference increases with the age. Thus at 60 years the advantage is with the women in the proportion of 7 per cent., at 90 and above it rises to 45, and with centenarians to 60 per 100. It is in France that we find the greatest relative number of inhabitants at the age of 60 and upwards; but it is not so for centenarians, of which France has less than all the other States of Europe except Belgium, Denmark, and Switzerland. From a calculation of deaths by ages the result is reached that, to the total deaths, those at the age of 90 and upward bore the following proportions to the countries named, and arranged according to the decreasing order of importance:—Great Britain, 9·73; Sweden, 7·39; France, 6·58; Belgium, 6·07; Switzerland, 6·00; Holland, 4·47; Italy, 3·76; Bavaria, 3·42; Prussia, 3·06; Austria, 2·61.

SUPPERS.

SUPPERS are a mistake, unless they are in fact, if not in name, late dinners, and taken at a reasonably early hour. When our forefathers consumed their principal meal at mid-day, somewhere between our breakfast and lunch, they supped heavily at seven or eight o'clock, and went to bed about half-past nine or ten. This was equivalent to dining at the time now commonly chosen for our heaviest meal. We have, in fact, gone back to the old way of life, merely changing the names of our meals; but we commit the extreme folly of sitting up far into the night, and some of us get hungry again, and must needs have supper, if it be only a dish of broiled bones. These same bones, or rather the slices of meat on them, take, according to Beaumont's tables, which, be it remembered, refer only to the *stomach* process, nearly three hours to digest. It follows that the digestive organs are not left free to fall into a state of physiological rest or sleep until towards morning; and when they do sleep from sheer exhaustion, they not unfrequently wake the brain by some collateral trouble, the result of their somnolence. The maxim of health should be—sup early and sup lightly; or if you do dine late, do not sup at all; and in determining what a light supper really is, bear in mind that some of the articles of diet which are deemed light and digestible really take a prodigious time for their disposal. For example, fine wheaten bread requires fully three hours and a half, and the farinaceous foods generally fall into the same category. In short, for a speedy relief of the stomach from its labour and difficulties with a view to sleep, many of the descriptions of food which are justly esteemed for their nutritious value are unsuitable.—*Lancet*.

MANGOES AT COVENT-GARDEN.

IT is impossible to say whether mangoes have ever made their appearance at Covent-Garden before—the amateur of novelty can generally find a good many curious fruits there if he tries—but we certainly do not remember to have seen them sold in England until the present winter, when a few selected specimens, wrapped in cotton wool, are beginning to make their debut in the fruiterers' windows. As a rule, the southern luxuries which do not reach Europe are not worth much. People should not let themselves be misled by the old exploded fallacies about luscious tropical fruit. Oranges, bananas, shaddocks, and pine-apples are decidedly the best of the lot; the others which never come over would seldom repay the cost of carriage. Everybody knows that prickly pears are a mistake—pretty enough to look at but poor stuff to eat; and even the æsthetic pomegranate, beloved of our intensest house decorators, is not really much better, being decidedly happier in picture or on a wall-paper than on a practical dessert plate. We doubt whether anybody really eats them much outside Bedford Park and Hampstead. They throw a mingled flavour of Browning, Burne, Jones, and Euripides over the dinner-table, and so they make an effective centre-piece, with the scarlet seeds showing through the broken russet rind; but they have too many stones and too little pulp for the exacting epicure. It is much the same with most other of the tropical fruits whose names sound so well in "Tom Cringle" and Canon Kingsly. Custard-apples are insipid; sweet-sops, sickly; naseberries, mild; the jack-fruit, coarse; and the famous durian quite too powerfully scented for delicate palates. No fruits on earth can surpass our own English strawberries, grapes, and peaches. Still, an exception must be made in favour of two southern kinds—the mango, which can only be eaten at its best in India, and the mangosteen, which has nothing in common with the other except the first two syllables of its name, and which is universally allowed by all who have tasted it to be as good a fruit as has ever been grown outside Paradise.

Bombay mangoes have the reputation of being the finest flavoured of any; but of course they cannot easily be imported into England, owing to the distance, which likewise precludes us from the possiblity of enjoying the mangosteen by our own firesides in London. But the mango-tree has been very successfully naturalized in the Atlantic islands and the West Indies; and though old transplanted East Indians find the Jamaican product a mere pale reminiscence of the delicious fruit they used to eat in India, it is still quite good enough to make a capital addition to our tables. Hence it is clearly everybody's duty to try mangoes. We once sat at a table with two schoolboys, who were asked whether they whould take guava jelly or damson cheese, and both replied in favour of the latter. Being asked why, one of them answered "Because I never tasted guava jelly." One may be quite sure that those unenterprising boys would never become natural philosophers; they lacked the first impulse toward the experimental method. In the case of mangoes the experiment requires a certain amount of initiation. It is a general peculiarity of tropical fruits that you can eat none of them as you can eat our own native strawberries and rasberries, by simply popping them into our mouth. They all require a knife and a plate, like oranges and pine-apples. Scientificially speaking, the reason is obvious; they are not adapted to have their seeds dispersed by small birds, like our northern fruits, but to dispersion by means of monkeys, parrots, toucans, and other large frugivorous species. Hence they almost always have a thick outer rind to protect them from the depredations of small, useless animals; just as tropical nuts have usually a much harder shell to protect them from monkeys than our northern nuts, which only need protection from birds and squirrels. The mango looks outside something like a large rosy apple, only it is rather compressed laterally, so as to form a slightly almond-shaped fruit instead of a round one. Inside is a very big stone, occupying fully half the entire fruit; and it is the firm, stringy pulp outside the stone which is used for the table. You cut off a slice with a steel knife—dessert knives are not sharp enough—on each flattened side, parallel to the long axis of of the stone; and then you scoop out the succulent part with a spoon, leaving the rind uneaten. Out of each mango you thus manage to get about two good mouthfuls. Mangoes, indeed, must not be eaten in any cheese-paring spirit, but must be dealt with magnanimously and expansively, as the ideal Tory Chancellor of the Exchequer is supposed to deal with the public funds. Some people, it is true, cut off the short ends and corners after eating the sides, and so get their money's worth out of the fruit; but this course is not to be recommended. It must be admitted that even at best a mango is rather stringy, and the fibres in these harder parts are very apt to get into the teeth. Indeed, it is a difficult fruit to eat in any way, owing to the extreme firmness of its flesh; and people of experience do say that the best plan is frankly to become a savage—to sit over a tub of water, and tear your mango to pieces with your teeth. Certainly, it is a naturally uncivilized comestible, and one very hard to manage in a respectable European fashion, with knife and spoon. Nevertheless, the flavour is excellent, in spite of some slight tinge of turpentine, and the taste grows upon all old tropical stagers to a remarkable degree. It need hardly be said that mango forms the "physical basis" of all chutnees, those indispensable savours of life to every returned East Indian.

If ever the mango is to become a familiar fruit in England, it must be of course by importation from Madeira, where they are now largely cultivated, or from the West Indies, where they have long since run practically wild. The best variety in Jamaica is that known as No. 11, about which a curious legend is told. A ship coming from India with samples of Indian fruits for acclimatization got wrecked somewhere near Morant Point. A box of numbered mango seeds was washed ashore; they were sown and raised, and the one marked No. 11 proved to be the best, so No. 11 has been its recognized title ever since. It is a particularly green variety, very different in colour from the beautiful and varied pink, yellow, and orange of the commoner kinds. The mango tree now grows wild all over the Blue Mountain range, and showers down its lovely fruits broadcast on the ground. It has broad, stately, spreading boughs, and thick green foliage through which the golden mangoes gleam like Virgil's mistletoe, and make one of the prettiest pictures one could wish to see. They are poor, tough, fibrous things to eat, however, far inferior to the cultivated No. 11; yet the worse class of town negroes, lazzaroni of the genuine careless Southern sort, come out by hundreds during the mango season and lie under the trees day and night, eating the ripe fruit as it drops from the branches, in true Carlylese fashion. Horses are also very fond of them, picking them up from the ground on the mountain bridle-paths, where they lie unheeded by hundreds, and munching them contentedly as they go. If once you allow a horse to bend his head and pick one up while you sit in the saddle, it is all up with you: that beast will never pass a mango tree again without stopping to eat his fill. We have more than once yielded in this matter, and finally been compelled to get off the creature's back and lead him up hill ignominiously by the bridle. To dispute the matter with him from the post of vantage in the saddle is quite out of the question, lest he should kick or plunge; for the path generally hangs half way on the edge of a ravine, and if he takes a single false step you will both slip over into the gully a thousand feet below. Perfect firmness under such circumstances would be little short of heroic.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Nov. 11.

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IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.
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It is especially recommended in all cases of Biliousness, Indigestion, Sickness, Headaches, and other AILMENTS which are generally so prevalent in tropical climates. It is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating, and in cases of FEVERS will be found a most convenient and salutary febrifuge. It has stood the test of

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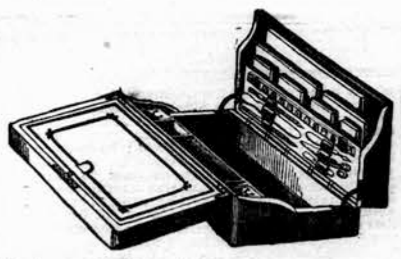

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	Per lb.	From 20 lbs. and Upwards
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Pekoe (Extra Fine)	1 8 0	1 6 0
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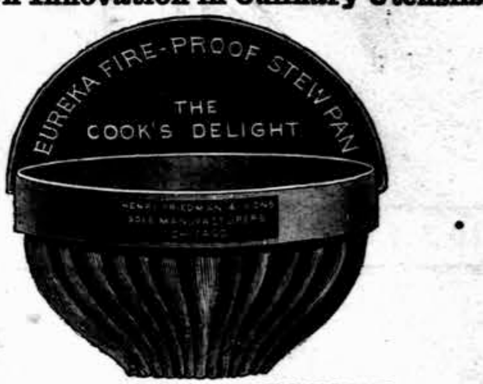

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No kitchen should be without one. Give it a trial and you will like it.

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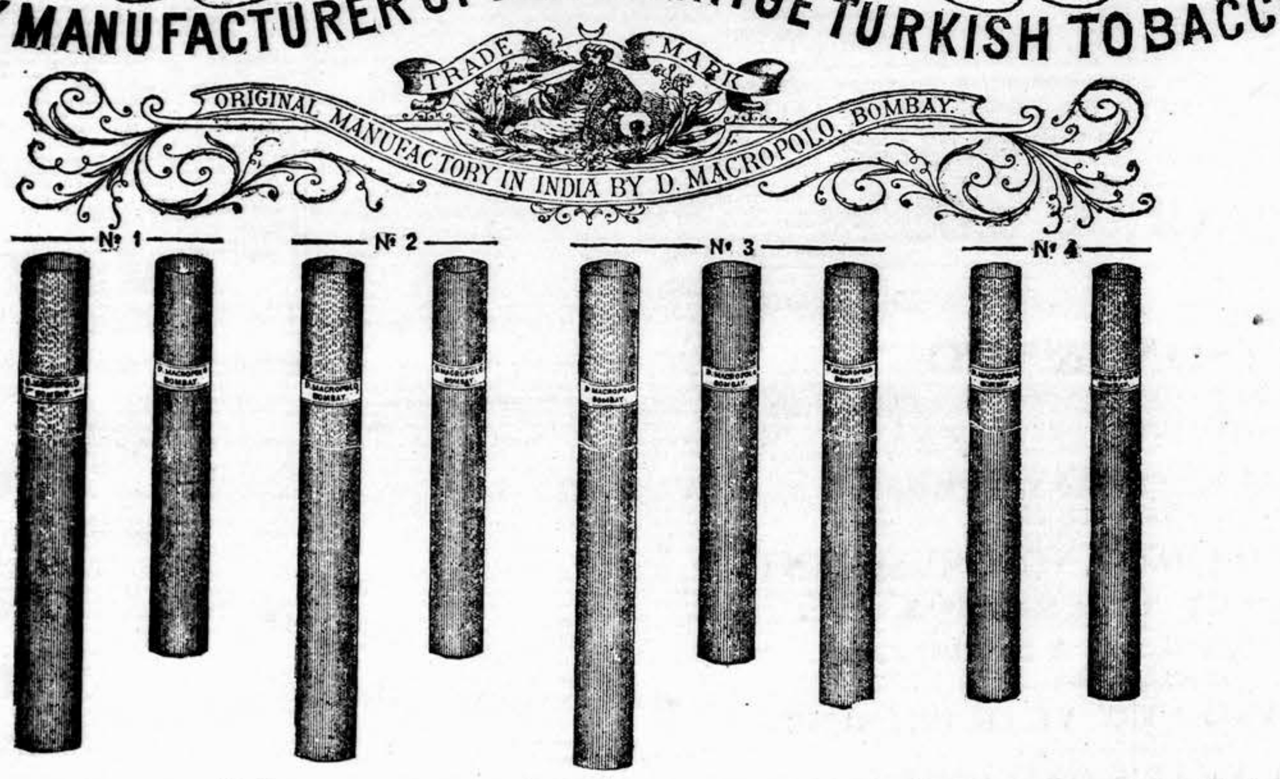

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No. 4	Sultan (per 100)	1	4
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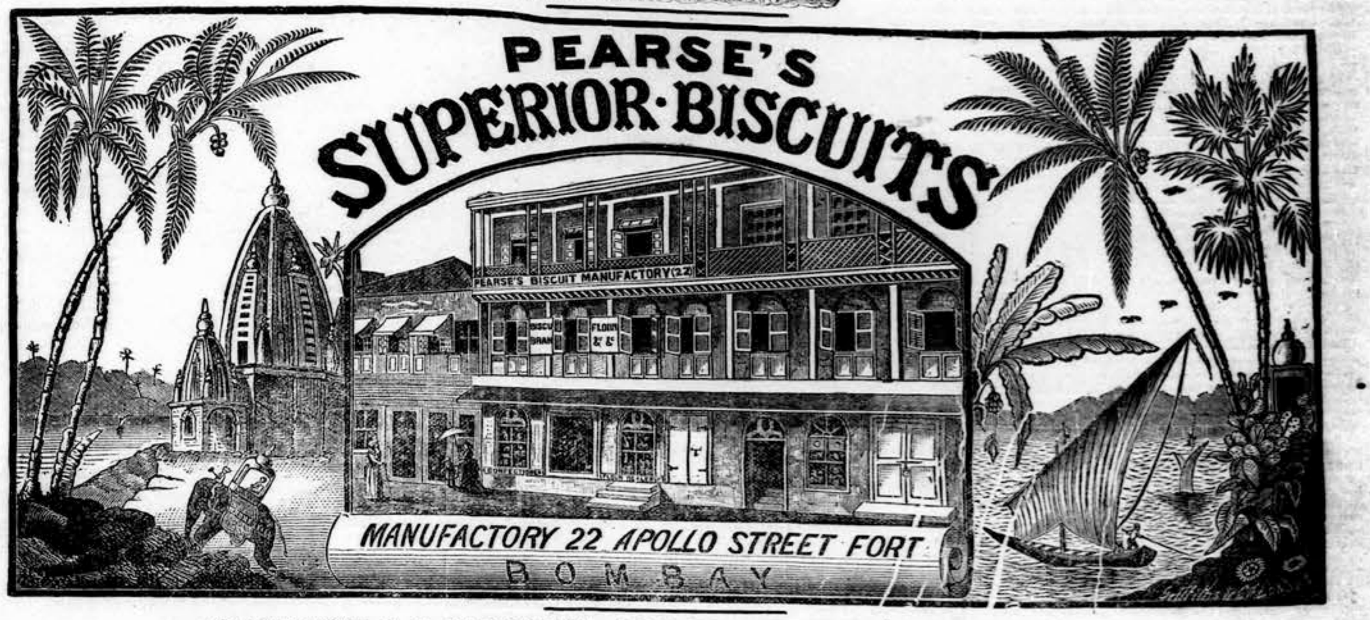

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LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE

Forms a most Invigorating, Vitalizing, and Refreshing Beverage, that gives instant relief in HEADACHE, SEA OR BILIOUS SICKNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN, FEVERISH COLDS, and prevents and quickly relieves or cures the worst form of TYPHUS, SCARLET, JUNGLE, and other FEVERS, PRICKLY HEAT, SMALL-POX, MEASLES, ERUPTIVE or SKIN COMPLAINTS, and various other altered conditions of the Blood.

The testimony of Medical Gentlemen and the Professional Press has been unqualified in praise of

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£100 EACH for every animal delivered in good condition, from 12 months old upwards; younger ones at less price.

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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
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Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC ERUPTION.

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"Sir,—I had been suffering from rheumatism for several years, together with scorbutic eruption of the skin, of a local nature, about the size of the palm of the hand, and was induced to try your Blood Mixture in consequence of two gentlemen in my neighbourhood having been cured of obstinate sore on the body. After taking two bottles I became much better, and continued it up to the tenth bottle, when I found the rheumatism had left me, and my arm was healed. I consider it a most valuable medicine.

"You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you think proper, for the benefit of others.

"Faithfully yours
"To Mr. F. J. Clarke." "THOMAS WATTS.

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The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,217—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1881.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KERBELA, 2,000 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 7th December, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing of any weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on TUESDAY, 6th December, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on FRIDAY, 9th December, 1881, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,496 Tons, on THURSDAY, 15th December, 1881.

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Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd December, 1881.

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Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	„ 300	„ 220		„ 80	
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Messina	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Naples	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Marseilles	„ 500	„ 350		„ 115	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

SINGAPORE, on SUNDAY, the 1st Jan., 1882.
MANILLA, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st Feb., 1882.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, Sept. 8th, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2,394	450	9th Dec.
s. s. HELIOS	C. Lazarich	2,000	400	20th Jan. 1882

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. HUNGARIA, Captain G. STURLI, 1,982 tons, 400-horse power, to sail on the 2nd January, 1882.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, October 1st, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL

(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collins.	2,700	400	7th Dec.
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd.	2,700	400	21st do.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand.	2,700	400	8th Jany.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co., W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., } Agents.

Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TO PASSENGERS leaving here after the end of May and returning after January, we are prepared to offer RETURN TICKETS on very favourable terms. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

ADMITTED CLAIMS against the undermentioned estates will be paid at the Administrator-General's Office, High Court, on any WEDNESDAY during office hours.

OSCAR CHARLES MARTIN, full payment.
R. G. BETHAM, dividend at 31·89 per cent.
J. B. DALY, full payment.
Capt. J. C. ROBSON, full payment.
Capt. H. B. McNEILL, dividend at 24·31 per cent.
Capt. P. C. HEATH, dividend at 82·66 per cent.
Lieut. W. N. JUSTICE, full payment.

L. RIVETT CARNAC,
Administrator-General.

Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 19th November, 1881.

LIST of ESTATES of which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge.

BENJAMIN JASPER DE LANGE, late Head-Clerk in the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Khundwa.
Mrs. H. POTTS, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.
Wm. CONDON, late Engine-driver, B. B. & C.I. Railway.
Wm. WHITE, late Engine-driver, B. B. & C. I. Railway.
EDWARD O'CONNOR, late Guard, I. V. S. Railway.
EDWARD MORTON, late Surgeon-Major in H. M.'s Indian Army.
JOHN PYNE, late an Inspector in the employ of the Bombay Municipality.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to any of the abovenamed Estates, are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent in to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period, the assets of the estate will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator-General.

Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 19th November, 1881.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR GENERAL AND SMALL STORES AND OILS.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive tenders at his office, Ajmere, up to the 22nd proximo for the supply of the GENERAL and SMALL STORES and OILS required by this Railway during the 12 months commencing from 1st January, 1882.

Particulars of the required supplies, forms of tenders and conditions of contract can be had on payment of a fee of Rs. 2 on application to the following officers :—

The Storekeeper, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, Agra; the Storekeeper, Holkar and Sindia Neemuch State Railways, Khundwa; and the Depôt Storekeeper, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, Sabarmati.

Undersigned is at liberty to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items in the same tender. Stores are to be delivered at Agra Cantonment, Khundwa, and Sabarmati Depots free of all charges, and subject to approval as per conditions of form of tender.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of the lowest or any tender.

W. S. S. BISSET, Capt., R. E. and Major,
Manager, Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. RAVENNA	3340	700	E. Stewart	8th Dec.
— MALWA	2950	500	G. W. Atkinson	15th „
s. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. [illegible]	22nd „
Extra MONGOLIA	2833	530	[illegible] Thompson	24th „
— KASHGAR	2627	[illegible]	R. G. Murray	29th „
				1882.
s. GWALIOR	2733	450	A.W. Adamson	5th Jan.
— BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Orman	12th „
s. ROME	5032	1000	G. F. Cates	19th „
— VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	26th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to England. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under.

THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return,

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	J. Babot	16th Dec.
THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	30th „
				1882.
CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	13th Jan.
ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. Brady	27th „

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th November, 1881.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,

(ESTABLISHED 1867)

28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and for famil[illegible] reduced fares by the Stea[illegible] following named Compani[illegible]

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation [illegible]
British India Steam Navigation Com[illegible]
Hall Line.
Anchor Line.
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal [illegible]
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Na[illegible]
Clan Line.

And by other well-known Lines whose S[illegible] the fair season give passage on very reas[illegible] Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Pack[illegible] Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favorable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention. "Safe arrival" including Names and Addresses, telegraphed at a cost of two words, Rs. 5-8.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
General Agents.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,

INDIAN TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING, CUSTOM HOUSE, PASSENGER, OVERLAND PARCELS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

ESTABLISHED 1867.

OFFICES :—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

GOODS and PACKAGES of all descriptions despatched by Mail and Canal Steamers, to all parts of Europe, with Economy, Safety, and Punctuality.

CUSTOM HOUSE and Dock business, Shipping, Bonding, Clearing, &c., transacted with promptitude.

PASSAGES engaged free of Commission by any Line of Steamers.

LUGGAGE collected and forwarded to and from all parts of the World.

PASSENGERS met on arrival. Letters and Telegrams received to await addresses. Every assistance rendered to Constituents or their friends arriving at or departing from Bombay.

DRAFTS, Notes, and Sovereigns supplied at the current rate of Exchange.

INVOICES collected against delivery of Goods.

SUPPLIES.—Every article for Messes and Domestic use, including Wines, Spirits, Provisions, &c.

CONTRACTS entered into for Landing, Clearing and Forwarding heavy Goods and Machinery.

AGENCIES and CORRESPONDENT THROUGHOUT ALL THE PRESIDENCIES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.

NOVELTIES IN GREAT VARIETY
NOW ON VIEW
At the several Establishments of
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest, selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

		Cash prices. Rs.	as.
NOBLE'S Cheroot shape, without straw	box of 100	1	12
	250	4	0
DAWSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw	„ 100	1	12
	250	4	0
THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw	„ 100	1	12
	250	4	0
DINDIGUL'S Cheroot shape, with straw	„ 100	2	0
	250	4	8
HAVANNAH'S Cigar shape	„ 100	2	0
	250	4	8
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar shape	„ 100	2	0
TREACHER'S MUSTER, slightly barrel shaped	„ 100	2	4
	250	5	4
CLUB MUSTER, Cheroot and Cigar shape	„ 100	3	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

THE COMPANY'S WHOLESALE QUARTERLY PRICE CURRENT
OF
DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS & APPLIANCES,
AND
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES OF ALL KINDS,
FOR DECEMBER, 1881,

Sent Free on receipt of Professional or Business Card.

IN the above we have endeavoured to meet the requirements of our Medical Friends and Constituents throughout India, to whose notice and that of the Profession generally we submit the following considerations :—

Through our London Agency we are in a position to avail ourselves of all favourable fluctuations in rates, and of personal selection in the best markets.

Many Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Preparations heretofore imported are now prepared in our own Laboratory, ensuring purity, freshness, and reduction of rates.

The rates will be found very moderate, and indents for large quantities will meet with liberal reductions.

Our Staff and other resources are such as to enable promptitude of execution and despatch of all indents entrusted to us.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.—SEASON 1881-82.
Under the distinguished patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

MISS EDITH WILSON begs to announce that Miss ELIZA GORDON, Miss KATE THOBURN, Miss ROSE FOOTE, Mr. F. MERER, Mr. G. FOOTE, Mr. A. B. TAPPING and Mr. L. WARD sailed for Bombay on November 23, and that the season will commence on December 24.

Plan of the seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that it is proposed to add the articles MOWRA-FLOWER, MOWRA-SEED, and NIGERSEED to the tonnage scale, and that the measurement of them will be tested in the godown of Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS at Carnac-bunder, Frere-road, on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 o'clock p. m.

By order of the Committee,
DAVID WATSON, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 3rd December, 1881.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADJOURNED MEETINGS of the CORPORATION, as already advertised, will be held here TO-DAY (SATURDAY) as under :—ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING at 3 o'clock p. m.; ADJOURNED QUARTERLY and ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETINGS at 4 o'clock p. m.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, & Secretary, Town Council.

Bombay, Municipal Offices, 3rd December, 1881.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AT the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the CORPORATION to be held on MONDAY, the 5th instant, the Chairman will move that the Commissioner be asked to favor the meeting with a statement as to what has been already done to give effect to the Resolution of the Corporation dated 29th July last, sanctioning the scheme for the Cammatteepoora Drainage and when the work will probably be completed.

Mr. H. E. Jacomb, C. S., gives notice that at the first meeting of the Corporation to be held after the 9th January next he will move, "That the portion of the Resolution passed by the Corporation on the 10th October last sanctioning the expenditure of Rs. 1,46,349 for roofing the settling tank and filter beds of the Malabar Hill Reservoir be, and is hereby, rescinded."

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secy., Town Council.

Bombay, Municipal Offices, 2nd December, 1881.

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of RED EARTH including Cartage to cover the Sweepings on the flats will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to noon on the 15th day of December, 1881.

Detailed information can be obtained on application at the Office of the Health Officer.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office, December 2nd, 1881.

BEST MOCHA CO[illegible]E,

ROASTED and ground by a firs[illegible]London Roaster, in hermetically sealed t[illegible]1lb. each

[illegible] 1-4[illegible]

TR[illegible]Ld.

[illegible]edy

THOMSON [illegible]
MANUFACTURING CHE[illegible]
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.—At the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the ASSOCIATION to be held on FRIDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. BLASCHECK & Co. will propose the following Resolution, viz :—

That Rules XXII. and XXVIII. of the Rules and Regulations of the Association be cancelled, and the following Rules be adopted.

XXII.—No contract for the delivery of cotton shall be cancelled on any ground whatever. All cotton so sold shall be ready and tendered for delivery not later than twelve o'clock on the last day specified in the contract. Should the seller omit to make a tender within the time prescribed and fail to do so after receipt of notice, then the buyer shall have the right after noon on the day following to invoice the contract back to the seller at the market rate of the day of the cotton sold with a fine of five rupees per candy added.

XXVIII.—If any cotton tendered shall be found on arbitration to be inferior to the quality sold, the buyer shall be bound to receive it at the allowance fixed by the arbitrators, provided the inferiority be less than half a class. If the inferiority of the tender amount to half a class or more, or if any part of the tender be a full class or more below the quality sold, or if it contain short-stapled descriptions, or if it be fraudulently packed or damaged, or otherwise not of the denomination sold, then the buyer shall have the option of taking it at the allowance fixed by the arbitrators, or of invoicing it back to the seller at the market value of the day of the cotton contracted for, with a fine of not more than five rupees and of not less than two rupees per candy added.

The seller cannot withdraw a tender once made and submitted to arbitration.

By order of the Committee,
DAVID WATSON,
Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1881.

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in the abovementioned Company will be held on MONDAY, the 12th day of December, 1881, at twelve o'clock noon (instead of on SATURDAY, 10th December, at two o'clock as previously advertized) at the registered Office of the Company at No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, to pass the following Resolutions :—

1. That subject to the following conditions the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited, be and the same is ordered to be wound up voluntarily.

(*a*) That all the assets and liabilities of the Corporation be transferred to and taken over by a new Company to be formed under the same title, namely, the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited, such new Company to have a capital of Lakhs Fifty divided into two thousand shares of Rupees Two Thousand five hundred each, and to be registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, by a Memorandum and Articles of Association, which will, in the event of this resolution being carried, be signed by the Chairman of the meeting for the purposes of identification.

(*b*) That the holder or holders of each ordinary share in the present Company of the nominal amount of Rupees two thousand and five hundred, upon which Rupees one thousand and five hundred have been called up and paid, shall be entitled to have allotted to him or them one share in the new Company whereon Rupees one thousand and five hundred shall be treated as paid up.

(*c*) That to William Wallace, his executors or administrators (as the holder of one hundred shares of Rupees two thousand five hundred each treated as fully paid up whereon Rupees one thousand five hundred per share rank for dividend rateably with the other shares in this company and the remaining Rupees one thousand per share carry interest at the rate of seven and a half per centum per annum, and in respect of the holding of which said one hundred shares there is attached the right to receive a preferential dividend equivalent to one-third of the surplus net profits of the now existing company in each year after paying a dividend at the rate of twelve per cent per annum on the paid up amount of all other shares of the now existing company and on the Rupees one thousand five hundred part of the amount treated as paid up on the said one hundred shares and after paying interest at the rate of seven and a half per cent. per annum on the remaining one thousand Rupees per share and after setting apart as a reserve fund such a sum out of the profits as the Directors in their discretion think fit) there be issued one hundred shares in the new Company to be treated as fully paid up. The portion of the amount of the said one hundred shares in the new Company corresponding with the amount for the time being called up and become due upon any other 100 shares in the new Company shall carry a dividend at the same rate as such other shares, and the balance for the time being of the amount of the said one hundred shares in the new Company shall carry interest at the rate of seven and a half per centum per annum, and there shall be attached as an incident to the holding of the said one hundred shares in the new Company, so long as the same remain registered in the name of the said William Wallace, his executors or administrators, or of any person or persons who is or may be or may have been a partner or partners in the firm of Wallace and Company of Bombay howsoever, the said firm may at any time be composed or in the names of the executors or administrators of any such person a right to receive a special dividend at the rate and to an extent respectively corresponding to the rate and extent to which the said William Wallace is now entitled in respect of his holding of the said one hundred shares in the now existing Company, namely, that the holders thereof be entitled, and if more than one, then in the proportions in which they may hold the said one hundred shares in the new Company, to receive, an extra or special dividend equal to one-third of the surplus net profits of the new Company, which may remain in any year after paying for that year a dividend at the rate of twelve per centum per annum on the paid-up amount of all shares in the new Company (including therein in respect of the said one hundred shares in the new Company such an amount as shall correspond with the amount for the time being called up and become due upon any other 100 shares in the new Company) and after setting apart as a Reserve Fund such a sum out of the profits for that year as the Directors in their discretion may think fit.

(*d*) That as and when the remaining capital of Lakhs twenty-five of the said New Company be issued the same shall in the first instance be offered at par to the members for the time being of the new Company, and as nearly as may be in proportion to the nominal amount of the shares in that Company held by the members thereof respectively. Any shares which cannot be rateably distributed or which may not be taken by the members of the new Company entitled to take the same shall be allotted to such persons and under such conditions and in such manner as the Directors of the said new Company may from time to time think fit, but not except with the authority of the Shareholders in general meeting assembled under the par value.

(*e*) That if any members of the now existing Company entitled to give notice under the 175th Section of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, and holding in the aggregate 100 shares or upwards in the now existing Company, shall give notice within the terms of the said 175th Section of that Act, then and in that case these Resolutions and everything done under them shall *ipso facto* become void, and a declaration under the hand of the Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers of the Corporation shall be conclusive evidence in this respect.

(*f*) That with respect to any of the members of the now existing Company who shall so object as aforesaid and shall hold in the aggregate less than one hundred shares in the now existing Company the new Company shall out of its own funds or out of the assets so to be taken over as aforesaid pay and discharge any sums which may by agreement or arbitration or otherwise be decided to be payable to such members.

2. That John Annan Bryce, Henry Adair Richardson and Michael Russell Wyer, having agreed to perform the duties of the office without remuneration, be and are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purposes of giving effect to these Resolutions, and that each of the said Liquidators shall, for the purpose of giving effect to these Resolutions, be severally as well as jointly vested with all the powers which are capable of being conferred on a Liquidator of this Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1881.

N.B.—The proposed Memorandum and Articles of Association are to be seen at the office of the Company.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S RENOWNED SPIRITS.

Cash per doz. Rs.	a.				Cash per doz. Rs.	a.
32	0	... Fine Old Pale	... BRANDY	... O. O. O.	... 32	0
			The celebrated Heart-labelled pure, soft and delicate.			
29	0	... Old Pale	... BRANDY	... O. O.	... 29	0
			A choice matured Spirit.			
25	0	... Pale	... BRANDY	... O.	... 25	0
			Good and pure.			
22	8	... Fine Old	... WHISKY	... Glenlivet	... 22	8
			The very cream of Scotch Whiskies.			
22	8	... Fine Old	... WHISKY	... Irish	... 22	8
			Soft, mellow, and mild.			
15	0	... Superior	... HOLLANDS	... Old	... 15	0
			A good wholesome spirit.			
18	0	... Unsweetened	... GIN	... Very superior	... 18	0
			Pure and fine by age.			
17	0	... Sweetened	... GIN	... Old Tom	... 17	0
			High quality and delicate flavour.			
22	8	... Finest	... RUM	... Old Jamaica	... 22	8
			An exquisite spirit softened by age.			

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

X'MAS, AND THE NEW-YEAR.

ELEGANT AND USEFUL PRESENTS FOR THE SEASON.

SPECIALITIES IN
HANDKERCHIEF AND GLOVE SACHETS,
DELICATELY PERFUMED,

In a variety of New Colours, made of the very best satin, richly quilted, each with A BEAUTIFUL HAND-PAINTED subject from the NEW SERIES OF CLASSICAL STUDIES ... } Rs. 24.

[illegible]MAS CARDS, A select assortment of the latest English and American Designs... } 2 as. to Re 1-8.

PROMPT ATTENTION TO MOFUSSIL ORDERS.

3, Rampart Row. HOAR & CO., BOMBAY.

WATSON & CO.

HAVE THE PLEASURE TO ANNOUNCE THE OPENING OF A
GRAND CHRISTMAS BAZAAR,
MONDAY, 5TH DECEMBER,
FOR THE SALE OF
TOYS, DOLLS, GAMES AND AMUSEMENTS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AND USEFUL ARTICLES
SUITABLE FOR
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

'XMAS, NEW YEAR'S DAY, BIRTH-DAY CARDS IN GREAT VARIETY.

THE ABOVE WILL BE OFFERED
AT
EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES.

ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

BOLTON & COMPANY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,
RAMPART ROW,

IS the only House in Bombay where you can find almost everything of the very best quality at a low price.

INSPECTION IS KINDLY INVITED.

BOLTON & COMPANY.

TOILET NECESSARIES.

WE have received a large and well assorted stock of the undermentioned, manufactured by the best English Makers, and we particularly invite the attention of our Bombay and Mofussil Customers to the same.

Fancy Smelling Bottles.
Perfumery.
Soaps.
Hair Brushes.
Combs.
Hair Douches.
Tooth Pastes.
Penknives.
Eau de Cologne.
Tooth and Nail Brushes.
Razors.
Shaving Brushes.
Pomades (English and French).
Tooth Powders.
Nail Scissors.
Bath Gloves.
Clothes Brushes.
Toilet Vinegar.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, 5, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

JUST RECEIVED, IN PERFECT CONDITION,
A FEW
SQUARE PIANOS,
MANUFACTURED TO ORDER, EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA, BY
R. LIPP & SON OF STUTTGART.
Price Rs. 600, Nett Cash.

THE above makers are already favourably known, and have acquired a special reputation in the Cape and Australian Colonies, China, Japan, Bengal and Madras; and Mr. NEUBERG has much pleasure in introducing their superb instruments to notice the Western Presidency.

GUARANTEED TO WITHSTAND THE SEVEREST TEST OF CLIMATE.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE

LAST NIGHT—GRAND ATTRACTION.
SATURDAY, 3RD DECEMBER, 1881.
EMPRESS COMPANY
will perform by special desire their favourite play
ALI BABA AND THE FORTY ROBBERS.
ENGLISH ACTRESS
To appear as Morgiana, the Heroine.
The entertainment will conclude with the very laughable English Pantomime
THE QUACK DOCTOR,
To the tune of a
BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

Prices as usual. See Handbills.

S. S. HISPANIA has arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

JUST ARRIVED
CHRISTMAS CARDS,
NEW YEAR'S CARDS,
BIRTHDAY CARDS,
(FOR 1881-82.)

In the newest and most magnificent designs imaginable. PRICES :—As. 2, to Rs. 10 each.

Assorted packets made up, from Rs. 2 to any value—every card different.

CASH WITH ORDER ONLY.

Charles Merton & Co., General Merchants, the Indian Agency House, Barrackpore.

N.B.—Our cards are the cheapest and best procurable in the Indian Market.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.
CHARLES MERTON & CO.,
General Agents, Barrackpore.

FOR ALBUMS.
CRESTS AND MONOGRAMS, in colours, of the most beautiful designs, at Annas 4, 6, and 8, per packet. No duplicates.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.
GENUINE FOREIGN STAMPS at Annas 4, 6, and 8, per packet. No duplicates.

TO SCRAP COLLECTORS.
BEAUTIFULLY COLOURED EMBOSSED RELIEF SCRAPS. All the newest designs, magnificently finished, at Annas 4, 6, and 8 per packet.

'XMAS CARDS,
from Annas 2, to Rs. 2 each.
NEW YEAR'S CARDS,
from Annas 2, to Rs. 2 each.
PACKING AND POSTAGE ONE ANNA.

CHARLES MERTON & CO.,
General Agents, Barrackpore.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time, and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage, one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FOR SALE.—A Country-built MAIL-PHAETON, in capital order, with pole, lamps, &c., complete. Rs. 800. Reasonable offers considered. Apply "MOFUSSIL," this paper.

WANTED.—A BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, with stabling and out-offices. On a lease or for short period. Rent, Rs. 125. "X."

WANTED.—A small HOUSE or FLAT in Fort. Four or five rooms. Rent moderate. "B.," this office.

BOARD and LODGING.—Wanted, with a private family in the Fort. No other boarders. "J."

WANTED.—One or two large airy semi-detached ROOMS in Fort for a bachelor's residence. Lease given, if necessary. Apply, stating terms, to "BACHELOR," care of Manager.

LOST.—On November 28, Italian GREY-HOUND. Tan-coloured. Silver collar round neck. Answers name Snap. Finder rewarded, if necessary, on return to this office.

TO LET, a commodious SHOP in Elphinstone-circle. Apply to M. H. MAJU, Kangra Valley Tea Agency, Elphinstone-circle, Bombay.

TO LET, a very desirable SHOP in Rampart-row. Apply to M. H. MAJU, Kangra Valley Tea Agency, Elphinstone-circle, Bombay.

TO LET, two shops and three airy rooms in Apollo-street. Apply to M. H. MAJU, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BOMBAY TOTAL ABSTINENCE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, Apollo-house, Fort. Board and Lodgings at Rs. 60 per month.

LOST, at Church Gate-street, on Thursday night, a Japanese Dog, black and white. A Reward to the finder. At 6, Zerrenner, Tamaran-lane.

FOR SALE, at BENNETT'S AUCTION TO-DAY, a very Showy Chesnut MARE.

MR. B. DAVIS, Surgeon-Dentist, is now in Bombay, and may be consulted at Taylor's Hotel, Fort. Charges moderate.

GRANT-ROAD HOTEL, under the Superintendence of Mrs. Crankshaw, MUSIC and BILLIARDS every evening.

A YOUNG English person wants a situation as Childrens Maid. Good Certificates. Apply to Mrs. Carew, Marine-house, Dockyard, Fort.

ESPLANADE Mess Tent, opposite to Band-stand—Comfortable accommodation for a married and single gentleman. Rooms open to sea-breeze on every side.

I. O. G. T. "EDINA" LODGE.—TEA and CONCERT this evening at B. B. and C. I. Railway Mechanics Institution, Parel, at 8 o'clock. Admission Re. 1.

FOR SALE, a few sets of second-hand Billiards, Pool and Pyramid BALLS, nearly as good as new, at half the price. JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

A BAY BELUCHI MARE, belonging to an Officer from Afghanistan, stands 14-2, quiet in saddle, and good cross-country goer. Apply at No. 17, Wellington-lines, Esplanade.

VERY Elegant 'Xmas and New Year Cards from one anna to Rs. 4. Fancy Presents for 'Xmas and New Year. French Confectionery, Chocolates, Chocolate-creams, &c., &c., at very moderate prices. At Vienna Confectionery, 2, Church Gate-street, Fort.

WANTED to PURCHASE or HIRE a BATH CHAIR.—Apply to J. W., CUMBALLA FAMILY HOTEL.

MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE, Rs. 35 per dozen quarts, Rs. 37 per case of 2 doz. pints. Royal pale Sherry, Rs. 18 per dozen. SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED by the officers, 2nd Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment at Karachi, a MESSMAN. Apply stating terms, &c., to Mess President, 2nd Battalion, N. S. Regiment, Karachi.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—Boys' Highland Suits complete, Tartan Hose, Royal Stewart Dress, Tartan and Balmoral Caps, Juvenile Tweed Suits, from Rs. 12 to 20.—ALLAN'S, Hummum Street.

MAHABLESHWAR READY-LAID DAK. Comfortable Phaetons and Tongas can be had from Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, Civil Lines, Poona, at a very moderate rate.

STORES FOR 'XMAS.—CLEARANCESALE OF WINE MERCHANTS' STOCK—Sherry, Sauternes, Chablis, and Hock, at Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co.'s, on TUESDAY, the 6th December.

SUPERFINE HABANA CIGARS just unpacked. Elcaliope, Rs. 5-8; El Principe de gales, Rs. 5; Cabanasy Conchas, Rs. 4-8. Florde Tabacco Rs. 3-8, per box of 50, at D. MACROPOLO, Bombay.

NOTICE.—The OFFICE of the ANGLO INDIAN SPINNING and MANUFACTURING CO., Limited, has THIS DAY been removed to No 9, Hornby row.—JAMES H LATIMER, Secretary in Bombay 1st Dec., 1881.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHRISTMAS CARDS, a large collection, REDUCED to HALF PRICE.—PEARSE, 22, Apollo street, and 25, Rampart Row.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE following articles have appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India* during the past two years, illustrating the Topography and History of Bombay and Western India :—

ESSAGHUR,
TORNA,
THE MARTYRS OF TANNA,
POONA AND THE PEISHWAS,
BOMBAY BEGINNINGS,
SIVAJI,
GERALD AUNGIER, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
ANGRIA KOLABAH AND THE PIRATES,
THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON IN BOMBAY,
SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH IN BOMBAY, 1804-12,
THE FORT OF RAIGHUR,
THE BOOK OF GOMBROON, 1752,
THE BOMBAY MARRIAGE TREATY, 1661,
HORATIO NELSON IN BOMBAY, 1775,
NAPOLEON BOUNAPARTE AT SUEZ, 1798,
SIR JOHN MALCOLM,
MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE,
WESTERN INDIA IN 1583.

It is now proposed to publish these sketches in a collected form, and as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers is forthcoming to warrant their publication, the writer will assist in revising or adding to the same. The price is fixed at Rs. 5, and the names of subscribers will be received at the office of this paper during the current month, addressed

BOOK OF BOMBAY.

December 1, 1881.

TO BE LET, from 1st February next, the very desirable upperstoried BUNGALOW at Breach Candy, formerly in the occupation of Dr. Blanc, and now occupied by Dr. Cody. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Medow-street. House Agent.

WANTED a BUNGALOW on the RIDGE, MALABAR-HILL, furnished or unfurnished, from January next, for about six Months. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street. House Agent.

NOTICES.

PROFESSOR JOSEPH COOK, of Boston, who has just completed a course of Lectures in England, is expected to arrive in Bombay about the middle of December. He will DELIVER a SERIES of LECTURES dealing with the RELATIONS of RELIGION and MODERN PHILOSOPHY and SCIENCE, to which the public of Bombay, both European and Native, are invited. Detailed advertisements of the lectures will follow.

CHRISTMAS CARDS,

from all the best Makers.

THACKER & CO., Ld.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION will be held at the Offices of the Chamber of Commerce, No. 18, Rampart Row, on FRIDAY, the 9th day of December, 1881, at 3 p.m.

By order of the Committee,
DAVID WATSON,

Bombay, 29th November, 1881. Acting Secretary.

AUCTION SALE OF CHINCHONA BARK.

OAKES AND CO.,

UNDER instructions from the DEPUTY CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS in charge of the Government Chinchona Plantations, will sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms, Exchange Hall, Madras, on TUESDAY, the 10th January, 1882, commencing at 12 noon.

1.—10,000 lbs. of chinchona (brown and red) Barks in lots of about 100 lbs. each.

2.—TERMS—CASH.

BROACH COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited on or before the 5th December next, for the WORKING LEASES of the Ginning Factories of this Company, situate at Broach and Palej. Also for the Presses at Ahmednugger. For particulars and terms, apply to the undersigned.

HEERJEEBHOY H. SHROFF,
Chairman of the Board.

Elphinstone Circle, 21st November, 1881.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS will be received by the Resident Engineer, Port Trust, till MONDAY, 12th instant, at noon, for the supply of 500 tons CADZOW, WATSONS, HARTLEY, GRAHAM'S, LONGRIGG, or other approved SCOTCH COAL and 500 tons DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY TO ARRIVE, delivered and stacked at Malet-bunder. The rate to include all charges. The Coal to be subject to the approval of the Resident Engineer, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

JOHN McMEEKIN, Storekeeper.

Elphinstone-bunder, 1st December, 1881.

NOTICE.

THE MYRABOLLAN or HIRDA collection of the Southren Division Forests for the SEASON 1881-82 is estimated at—

In Belgaum 5,000 kandies of 560 lbs. each;
In Kana 4,700 kandies of 560 lbs. each.

For particulars and terms of sale apply to the Conservator of Forests, Southern Division, in Canara, between the date of this publication and the 10th December, 1881, and NOT the END of December, 1881, as previously notified.

W. PEYTON, Lieut.-Col.,
Conservator of Forests, S. D.

Conservator's Office, S. D., Camp Yellapur, Kanara District, 24th Nov. 1881.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from the 1st December, 1881, the section of the line from NUSSEERABAD to CHITOR will be OPENED for passenger traffic.

This will connect the Rajputana Railway with the Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch Railways, and direct communication will consequently from this date be established between Ajmere and stations on the latter line.

For the timing of the trains and other particulars see public Time Bills.

By order,
I. O'CALLAGHAN,
Traffic Superintendent.

Ajmere, Traffic Superintendent's Office, dated 28th October, 1881.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the Public that neither he nor his Establishment under the title of W. ANNUNCIATION & Co., at Kalbadavie, has any interest in, or connection with, the Establishment recently opened on the Belasis Junction-road at Byculla in the name of E. Annunciation & Co., Sculptors and Undertakers, and that neither the undersigned nor the abovenamed Establishment at Kalbadavie will be responsible for any debts and liabilities contracted by his son JOHN JOSEPH ANNUNCIATION, Junior, in respect of the Establishment and its business at Byculla.

J. J. ANNUNCIATION.

Bombay, 1st December, 1881.

LADIES' BLACK LAWN-TENNIS SHOES, WITH INDIA-RUBBER SOLES.

A new consignment just unpacked.

			Rs.	
Black Morocco	...	per pair	Rs. 9	8
Black Kid	... ...	„	„ 9	0
Brown Canvas...	...	„	„ 10	8

A worn shoe is the best guide for size.

WATSON & Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at 1 p.m. in the current and next month at the Executive Commissariat Offices noted below, and on the dates fixed against each, for contracts as specified for 1882-83.

Bombay. Poona. Ahmednagar. Belgaum. Ahmedabad. Deesa. Mhow. Neemuch. Nusserabad. Karachi. Hyderabad.	Tea, China and Indian, and Coffee under Schedule No. 29.	Do. 5th Dec. 1881
	Sugar Do. Do. No. 30..	Do. 5th Do.
	Do. Do. No. 31..	Do. 5th Do.
	Straw rice or paddy Do. No. 32	Do. [illegible] Do.
	Butter, Milk, Chickens, and Eggs, &c., under Schedule No. 37 ..	Do. 12th Do.
Bombay.	Hired Buggies, &c., Hamallage under Schedule No. 36	On 8th Dec. 1881.
	Spirits of wine rectified under Schedule No. 40.	Do. 12th Do.
	McDougall's Disinfecting Powder under Schedule No. 41	Do 1[illegible]th Do.

FOR SUBORDINATE STATIONS.

Bombay and Deolalli Satara .. Poona for Purundhur Malegaom .. .. Ahmedabad and Baroda Deesa for Abu .. Rajkot .. Mhow for Indore .. Assirgarh .. .. Nussirabad for Taragarh	Shoeing Cattle under Schedule No. 3	On 5th Dec. 1881.
	Tinning Cooking Utensils under Schedule No. 4.	Do. 5th Do.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the Executive Commissariat Offices concerned.

No tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary cash deposit and a duplicate copy of the Schedule duly filled in.

E. OSTREHAN, Lt.-Col.,
For Commissary-General.

Commissary General's Office, Bombay, [illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 2.

The Bank of England returns given in yesterday's telegrams cannot be said to be of an altogether satisfactory character. The Stock of Bullion is unaltered since last return, but the reserve of notes shows an increase of £100,000, and the Bills discounted, &c., shows the large decrease of £2,500,000, which brings the proportion of reserve to liabilities down from 40 per cent., at which it stood last week, to 37 per cent.—a heavy fall, and which is the more extraordinary as the rate in the open market has all the week been quoted ½ per cent. under the Bank minimum. No change was made by the Directors on the rate of Discount.

The quotations for Government Securities are lowered to 99⅜ for 3 per cent. Consols, which is a very heavy fall, but French 5 per cent. Rentes are still quoted at the old figure—115½—and Indian Loans are also quoted as before.

Cotton receipts at American ports are again small, 37,000 bales. Rates there on the spot have advanced 1-16, and for March delivery the rate is now 12·63, the highest point touched since the collapse of the cotton ring.

In Liverpool there seems to have been an excited market rather, and sales are given at 18,000 bales, in addition to 3,000 sold late the night before, making up the sales for the two days to 33,000 bales. Standard quotations for Americans are again raised 1-16, being that for Mid.-Uplands, 6-11-16d. In Surat, Fair, Good Fair, and Good Dhollera, as also Fair and Good Fair Oomras, quotations are advanced ⅛d; Good Oomras and Good Broach are advanced 1-16. Good Fair Compta is also advanced ⅛, but Bengals, Western, and Tinnevelly are left as before. Our detailed quotations now are—

Mid-Uplands	6 11-16d.
Fair Dhollera	4 11-16d.
G. F. do.	5 3-16d.
Fair Oomras	4⅞d.
G. F. do.	5⅛d.
Good Dhollera	5 11-16d.
Good Oomras	5⅜d.
Good Broach	6⅛d.
Do. Hingunghat	6 5-16d.
G. F. S. G. Dharwar.	5 3-16d.
G. F. Compta	4 11-16d.

The market here has been excited since the opening, but the ideas of sellers having gone up faster than buyers will follow, the consequence has been that no great amount of business has as yet been put through. Some lots of Good Broach have been placed at Rs. 234 for March delivery, but sellers are slow to go on at this rate; also there have been sales of Good Oomras for March delivery at Rs. 208, and Fully Good Fair early delivery at Rs. 200; but the stiffness of holders prevents any large amount of business being done.

Wheat and Seeds are very dull, but we do not hear of sufficient business to test the markets. Arrivals, especially of Wheat, by rail continue to be very heavy.

In Spinning and Press Companies a fair business takes place daily from one hand to another. To-day the market has been quieter, and the advances for the last two days are barely maintained.

Imports.—A fair business is being done, though in Piece-goods and Metals there is as yet no response to the late advance in England.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Divi dend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	11p. ct.	746¼
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	825
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	700
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	2½ do.	103

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*13
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	24
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 60	810
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 5	215xd

* For distribution.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	315
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
Do. New £1 hares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	315

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	50	370
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	Rs. 10	139
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	1,700	500	35 p. s.	655
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 50	900
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	900
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	950
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 45	785
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000	50	945
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	710
Empress S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	Rs.73-8	700
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150	..	450
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	555
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,095
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,120
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	690
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,115
handeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	985
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,032½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100p.s.	1,925
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	Rs. 40	530
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 90	1,430
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	15 p. s.	250
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,220
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	950
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,095
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 55	787½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	35	375
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,105
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Southern India	400	500	Rs. 30	55	645
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	60	975
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	200	Rs. 50	725

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	900
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	1,000
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	40	435
Bellary	625	1,000	1 000	25 p. s.	590
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 37½	440
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	19	50
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	925
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co.	500	300	all	30	200
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,165
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	300 p.s.	2,275
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p. s.	465
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 35	450
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p. s.	310
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 15	187½
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	235	1,425
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,050
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	470
Volkart's Press Co.	450	1,000	all	50	505

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	100	500
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c	160x. 150x.
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,400
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association.	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	115
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	90	360
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct	17
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	p.s. Rs. 100	1,025nl
Ripon Gold Mining Co., Ld.	30,000A	10	3½	..	2½
Do.	1,000B	100	100	..	118
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	890
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	15	175nl.
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	25	15	..	10nl.
Kaiser-i-Hind Go. l Mining Co. Limited	42,000		25	..	14

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The barque Kedran, 373 tons, Captain W. Urie, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a general cargo.

The steamer Inchelutha, 1,293 tons, Captain E. A Brown, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a general cargo.

The steamer Lizzie English, 1,108 tons, Captain A. Dobson, will sail to-day for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Scindia, 2,040 tons, Captain Johnstone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (17th Nov.) via Colombo, Cochin, and Calicut with a general cargo.

The steamer Arrow, 130 tons, Captain C. J. O. Ringheim, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and Mr. Suchadina, and 102 deck passengers.

The Anchor Line steamer Hispania, 2,213 tons, Captain J. Laird, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers.

Revd. J. G. Cooper.
Mr. W. F. Morrison.
Surg. Major and Mrs. Bainbridge and two infants.
Captain and Mrs. Gardiner.
Mr. and Mrs. P. Reynolds and two infants.
Miss J. Small.
Miss Whittall.
Miss Cora. Owens.
Miss Barry.
Miss Jerrom.
Mr. Watt.
Mr. A. C. Logan.
Mr. J. Oates.
Mr. H. Reid.
Mrs. Cooper.
Miss Clacson.
Mrs. Dawson and child.
Mrs. Whittall.
Miss E. M. Smith.
Mrs. Lees.
Miss Morsden and boy.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray, 1,373 tons, Captain K. C. Watson, which arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Liverpool, brought the following cargo:—484 packages piecegoods, 55 cases whiskey, 805 boxes soap, 106 cases sewing machines, 90 bales twist, 500 runlets coal tar, 100 tons iron, 56 packages empty bottles, 17 packages glassware, 146 cases wine and spirit, 43 cases ginger wine, 50 packages rum, 15 cases brandy, 137 packages weights, 10 packages logwood, 14 cases vinegar, 100 cases acids, 4 drums oil, 60 packages porter, 60 bundles buckets, 14 packages chinaware, 3 cases glass, 15 barrels soda, 4 bales canvas, 15 cases umbrellas, 4 packages brass wire, 10 packages corks, 34 cases salamoniac, and many packages merchandise.

The A. H. Lloyd Co.'s steamer Vorwaerts, 1,510 tons, Captain G. Marussig, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, &c., with the following passengers:—Mr. J. Roscher, Mr. E. H. Hill, Mr. A. Denteli, Col. E. M. Ford, and three deck. She brought the following cargo:—From Hongkong.—1,083 packages sugar-candy, 273 cases umbrellas, 64 cases glass bangles, 6 cases white copper, 15 cases aniseed star, 10 packages matting, 2 boxes gold leaves, 1 box gold and silver ware, 1,243 bags sugar, 1,214 packages chinaware, 9 packages chinaroots, 10 cases wax, 2 boxes specie, 269 cases preserves, 2 cases bottles, 82 packages silk, 15 cases beads, 285 cases firecrackers, 1 chest silk piecegoods, and 2 cases icing glass. From Singapore.—1 chest silk, and 887 bundles rattans. From Penang.—50 chests tea, and box attari. From Colombo.—392 packages coffee, 1 case cassia oil, and 600 pieces sapanwood.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Kashgar, 1,515 tons, Captain R. G. Murry, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, &c., with China mail and the following passengers:—Mr. E. G. Trelawney, Mr. F. R. Dymes, Mr. G. Todhunter, and one deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Ravenna, 2,139 tons, Captain E. Stewart, arrived in harbour yesterday from Australia with the Australian mails general cargo and the following passengers:—From Sydney to London.—Mr. S. Harris. From Sydney to Bombay.—Mr. Scougall and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Teare, and Col. E. Dunn. From Melborne to Bombay.—Mr. C. P. O. Rafferty, and Sergt. G. A. Reynolds. From Melborne to Venice.—Mr. Aynsley and Mr. G. Broadhurst. From Melborne to London.—Mr. F. E. Smith, Mr. E. D. Pitman, and Mr. R. Daly. From Glenelg to Bombay.—Mr. Somkinson, Misses Tomkinson, and Mr. Lang.—From Melbourne to Malta.—Mr. and Mrs. Bennett.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
1	Clan Murray (s)	Watson	Liverpool, Oct. 30.
	Arrow (s)	Ringheim	Cutch, Nov. 29.
2	Kashgar (s)	Murray	Shanghai, Nov. 9.
	Scindia (s)	Stone	Calcutta, Nov. 17.
	Vorwaerts (s)	Marussig	Hong-kong, Nov. 11.
	Hispania (s)	Laird	Liverpool, Nov. 4.
	Ravenna (s)	Stewart	Sydney, Nov. 4.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destinations.
2	Zambesi (s)	Moule	China, &c.
	Surat (s)	Breeze	Australia, &c.
	Oriental (s)	Lewiss	K. C. & Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer L. English, Dobson, to Dunkirk.
Steamer Inchelutha, Brown, to Liverpool.
Barque Kedron, Urie, to Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Vorwaerts, to Trieste, &c.
Steamer Scindia, to Rangoon.
Steamer Burmah, to Persian Gulf.
Steamer Arrow, to Coast and Cutch.

CALCUTTA.

Nov. ARRIVALS.

28 Maharaja (s)......Bullock ....Colombo, Nov. 19.
Cervin (s)..........Hughson ..Shields, Oct. 7.
Jane Law ....Alexander ..Bombay, Oct. 26.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 28.—Steamers Chanda, Japan and Madura. Barque Star of Albion.

DAILY IMPORTS.—December 2.

From Liverpool.

Sheikh (s)—303 bundles hoop iron, Bhimjee Mooljee.

From London.

Surat (s)—113 cases cochineal, Juverchund Gumanchund; 104 boxes bar silver (Rs. 3,06,501) Chartered Mercantile Bank; 3 cases leacher belting, H. Pestonjee; 8 cases paper *Times of India*.
Zambesi (s)—50 cases slates, Meiffre Neveu and Co; 8 cases aniline dye, Tezpall Cumma.

From Marseilles.

Surat (s)—3 cases saffron, L. Narayen and Co; 5 cases saffron, A. C. Dady and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—December 2.

For Liverpool.

Inchelutha (s)—400 cwts wheat, Nursee Khuttow; 22 cwts wheat, Bhozraj Nurpall; 60 cwts coir yarn, Currumsee Khetsee and Co; 63 bales hemp, Khuttow Muthura; 32 bales wool, Jewraj Damjee; 42 bales wool, Narronjee Mooljee; 100 bales cotton, Goculdas Culliangee; 150 bales cotton, Tejpall Gopjee; 73 bales wool, Russoolbhoy Rahimbhoy.
Wistow Hall (s)—13¾ cwts myrabolams, 113¾ cwts gall, Caniee Mooljee; 258 cwts myraboiiams, Jairam Dayall; 687½ cwts myrabolams, Jaitha Purshotum; 15 bales skins, Geo. Lockhart and Co; 260 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 57 bales wool, Dosabhoy Merwanjee and Co; 100 bales wool and 100 bales cotton, Goculdas Cullianjee; 35 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co; 38 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 137 bales bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Soorchund; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 476 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 50 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co; 50 bales wool; Ramchunder Morarjee.

For London.

Gulf of Finland (s)—2,400 cwts wheat, Manockjee Cursetjee Cama; 108 cases tea, C. H. B. Forbes and Co; 11 cwts cowras, Currimbhoy Husonbhoy; 68 cwts cocolus indicus, D. P. Batha and Co; 27 cwts mother-o'-pearl shells, Vusondas Purushram.
Norfolk (s)—673¾ cwts wheat, Oosman Voyadina.

For Salonioca.

Calipso (s)—10 bales hides, J. Dinar and Co.

For Havre.

Thessaly (s)—4,800½ cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

For Antwerp.

Yoxford (s)—800 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

For Beyrout.

Calipso (s)—300 packages tobacco, Bombay and P. S. N. Co.

For Symrna.

Calipso (s)—52 bundles shawls, Bombay and P. S. N. Co.

For Constantinople.

Calipso (s)—16 bundles shawls, Bombay and P. S. N. Co.

For Suez.

Calipso (s)—20 bales carpets, Bombay and P. S. N. Co.

For Trieste.

Calipso (s)—3,006 cwts wheat, and 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co., 200 bales cotton, Ralli brothers; 450 bales cotton, Peel & Co; 800 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, Sigg, Sulzier and Co; 300 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.
Yourties (s)—6,717½ cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

For Venice.

Calipso (s)—150 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 300 bales cotton, Sigg Sulzier and Co; 100 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co; 216 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 1,500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 932 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart, Brothers.
Vorwaerts (s)—6,868 cwts castor seed and 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Malwa (s)—324 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

For Calcutta.

Kurbula (s)—254 bales cotton, Hurmookroy Amoolucuchund.

For Hongkong.

Venetia (s)—10 cwts sharkfins, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo; 53 cwts fishmaws and sharkfins and 1 case peacock feathers, Sajunbhoy Datoo; 140¾ cwts fishmaws and sharkfins, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahomed; 24 bales cotton, Hazarimull Nursingdass; 28 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee Mitha, 10 bales twist, Remoobhoy; 5 chests opium, Hummuntram Hurdewdass; 5 chests opium, Khaitseedass Hurmookroy; 57 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 48 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 21 chests opium, S. N. Talati and Co; 17 chests opium, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mohamed; 21 chests opium, Hajee Essac Ellias; 158 bales cotton, Hajee Essac Ellias; 109 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

For Shanghai.

Venetia (s)—26 chests opium, Tata and Co; 32 chests opium, Abraham Ezra and Co; 10 chests opium, Gunesh Venaek; 34 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 15 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 100 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co; 14 chests opium, S. A. Natha; 127 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 47 chests opium, Buxiram Koonjlall; 9 chests opium, Jokhiram Jesraj; 12½ chests opium, Goolraj Singani; 6 chests opium, Abram Ebram Ezra and Co: 9¼ chests opium, Hunmuntrao Hurdewdass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—November 30.

Hinde, Bgde Surg., on duty, from Natal.
Chester, Surg., on duty, from Natal.

December 1.

Gordon, Lieut., 16th Bombay N. I., from leave, from England.
Teed, Capt., Comst., from leave, from England.

December 2.

Standen, Lieut., R. I Fusiliers, on leave, from Deolali.
Gohn, Lieut.-Col., on leave.

DEPARTURES.—December 2.

Handcock, Lieut.-Col., Ast. Adjt.-Genl, to join, to Meerut.
Marter, Col., H. M., Dragoon Guards, to join, to Meerut.
Tadae Surg., to join, to Dera Ismail Khan.
Badford, Lieut., 4th Punjaub N.I., to join, to Bannu.
Robinson, Capt., R. E., on leave, to Delhi.
Gubbins, Capt., 3rd Cavalry H. C., to join, to Mominabad.
John, Lieut.-Col., R. E., on leave, to Poona.
Carter, Major, R. E., on duty, to Bhosawull.
Earle, Surg., on duty.
Gordon, Lieut., 16th Bombay N. I., from leave, to Poona.
Jopp, Major, Staff, on duty, to Poona.
Lowdell, Surg., on duty, to Agra.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. Comdt. W. S. Hewett, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, December 3.

There will be parade under the Commandant today, Saturday, the 3rd Inst., at the Town Hall at 5 p. m. Sharp, (Madras time). Skirmishing and the attack formation will be practised; 10 rounds of blank ammunition will be issued per man. Ball ammunition to be removed from the pouches before coming on parade. Members are requested to note that the time mentioned in Regimental Orders is Madras time. Tram-cars will start from Byculla and Girgaum at 4-15 p.m.

2. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies, as follows:—Vols. S. E. A. Roch to D. Comany, J. Fenwick to F. Coy., F. E. Midwood, to A. Coy., R. Hildrith, to E. Coy., H. Maidment, to E. Coy. G. Hill to E. Coy., W. Burt to E. Coy.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

CALENDAR—DECEMBFR, 1881.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon..........Dec. 5th .... 10h. 4·9m. p.m.
Last Quarter.........,, 14th .... 0h. 56·0m. a.m.
New Moon..........,, 21st .... 9h. 58·3m. a.m.
First Quarter ......,, 28th .... 1h. 32·8m. a.m.

Days.		Festivals, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Low Water
					H. M.	H. M.
Sat.	3	Immersion of Taboots.	6 20	5 20	8 49m 10 14 a	8 12m 3 15 a
Sun.	4	2nd Sunday in Advent.	6 21	5 20	9 42m 10 58 a	4 7m 3 59 a
Mon	5	....	6 22	5 20	10 32m 11 37 a	4 57m 4 42 a
Tu.	6	English Mail expected	6 22	5 21	11 18m —	5 43m 5 22 a
Wed	7	....	6 23	5 21	0 14m 11 59 a	6 23m 5 58 a
Thr.	8	....	6 23	5 21	0 51m 0 39 a	7 2m 6 32 a
Fri.	9	Town Council, 3 p.m.	6 24	5 21	1 26m 1 19 a	7 39m 7 3 a

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the FloralFountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.*.* "AGENTS WANTED.

DEFECTIVE SIGHT.
HARRIS AND LAWRENCE
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)
BOMBAY,
REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.
Artificial Human Eyes in all shapes and colours.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—November 29th, at 4, Bentinck-street, Calcutta, the wife of J. L. Anderson, of a son.
COTTON—November 28th, at Midnapore, Bengal, the wife of Gordon Cotton, Executive Engineer, of a son.
FINCH—November 17th, at Adamwahan, the wife of F. Finch, of a daughter.
MURPHY—November 25th, at Rawulpindi, the wife of Mr. G. Murphy, Medical Department, of a daughter.
MEARES—November 27th, at Moradabad, the wife of W. E. Meares, of a daughter.
MAHONY—November 28th, at Morar, N.-W. P., the wife of Mr. Fred, H. Mahony, Band Master, 1st Battalion York and Lancaster, 65th Regiment, of a son.
ONSLOW—November 27th, at Roorkee, the wife of Lieut. Gerald C. P. Onslow, R. E., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

REEVES—DANIELLS—November 24th, at Dehra Dun, John Francis Reeves, to Mary, widow of the late Edgar Daniells.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"W. S."—Will you kindly verify the statements contained in your letter?
"Philo N."—Your letter is too long for insertion.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1881.

The rumoured intention of the Government to abolish at one fell swoop the whole of the Indian Customs revenue in order to make room in the Budget for a revised and augmented Income-tax would fill the public with dumb amazement, if it were credible. The *Pioneer* speaks of the intention as existing, though perhaps at present only in an inchoate shape. We cannot credit so monstrous a statement. The political infamy of so profligate a piece of statesmanship would far exceed that of the bogus Budget. No one would be for a moment in any doubt as to the real object and the impelling motive of such a step, so completely out of harmony with the principles enunciated recently by Lord Hartington himself when again pestered by a Manchester deputation respecting the cotton duties. India cannot afford to dispense with the couple of millions which the Custom-house brings into the treasury, and the notion of sacrificing them in the next Budget in order to appease the cupidity of Lancashire manufacturers would never enter the head of a statesman who refused to allow his plain duty to the country to be warped by party influence and all the machinery of parliamentary manœuvring which, when illegitimately applied, are fraught with danger to the Empire. The Income-tax was abolished by Lord Northbrook because it was condemned by a consensus of opinion. It inflicted the maximum of inconvenience upon large numbers of the population, with a minimum of return to the treasury. A tax less adapted to the habits of an Oriental population could not possibly be devised. To abolish the Custom-house and to impose the Income-tax would be, under any circumstances, a blunder of the first magnitude, but to do so when all the world would understand that the object was to give another boon to the Manchester agitators at the expense of Indian finance would be something worse than a blunder. For our part we are inclined to think the *Pioneer* has been misled in attributing any intention of the kind to Mr. Gladstone's Government, or to the Government of which Lord Ripon is the head and Major Baring the Finance Minister.

A telegram from our London correspondent informs us that it was stated that Her Majesty was suffering from indisposition. Our correspondent is, happily, able to contradict the statement. Her Majesty's health is not impaired. The marriage of Prince Leopold is, it would appear, not now certain. It is to be hoped that the uncertainty does not arise from the precarious state of His Royal Highness's health. It is well known that Prince Leopold has been always delicate, but it was hoped that he would become more robust as he became older. The announcement of his betrothal to the Princess Helena of Waldeck-Pyrmont appeared to justify the hope that His Royal Highness's health had been established, but the uncertainty now spoken of seems to show that the expectation was not, unhappily, well-founded.

The statement of M. Gambetta to the Chamber of Deputies, which Reuter telegraphs to us to-day, is so wholly unexpected and so inconsistent with the course of French policy in North Africa, that few will be inclined to credit it. The French Premier declares that European control has proved beneficial in Egypt, and that he sees no objection to the establishment of a similar system of control in Tunis. Seeing that the object of the French aggression upon the Bey of Tunis was to secure the predominance of French influence in that country, and that the Chamber of Deputies has just passed the bill for military expenditure incurred for this purpose, it is hard to believe that M. Gambetta is sincere when he speaks of establishing a joint control or protectorate which would naturally place the Italian or the British Government on a footing of equality with that of France in regard to Tunis. No Power dreamed of asking for such a concession, for the sufficient reason that there appeared to be not the remotest chance that it would be accorded without a war. If M. Gambetta now offers it of his free will, some motive of great urgency must prompt so remarkable a piece of generosity. What that motive may be time will no doubt show, at present it can only be surmised. Events may be in preparation in other directions which would render it advisable for France to disembarrass herself of Tunis for the time being, even at the sacrifice of what has been acquired at so great an expenditure of political credit, to say nothing of blood and treasure. It may be taken for granted that M. Gambetta, of all men, would not give up a French conquest, or share it with other Powers, unless he had some ulterior object which would, in his view, be worth the sacrifice.

Now that Parliament is not sitting, it is impossible to verify the diplomatic rumours which are from time to time set flying in the European press. Otherwise some member would doubtless rise to ask Lord Granville or Sir Charles Dilke whether there is any basis for the statement made by the St. Petersburg *Novoe Vremya* (the "new time") as to an agreement having been entered into by Russia and England on the subject of Afghanistan and Merv. According to the Russian journal, England has been asking for explanations as to the meaning of the Russian advance along the Persian frontier in the direction of Herat; as if its signification were not sufficiently obvious! This asking for explanations is a process that has been carried on first by one Government, then by another, for the last dozen years or more. The celebrated interview at one of the German watering-places between Prince Gortschakoff and Lord Clarendon dates in any case from the year 1869, just after the news of the capture and formal occupation of Samarcand had reached England. But information as to Russia's designs, or absence of designs, in annexing one district after another in Central Asia had been volunteered several years before—in 1864, for instance, when Tashkend was taken by General Tchernaieff. At a still earlier period—in 1844—the Emperor Nicholas, in the course of his celebrated visit to Queen Victoria, had assured the Government of that day that Russia, whatever else she might do in Central Asia, would leave untouched the Khanates of Khiva, Bokhara, and Khokand, which were to form a sort of triple Belgium between Russia and the Indian possessions of Great Britain. But we must go further back than 1844 to find the first record of a Russian promise in respect to Afghanistan. In 1839 Count Nesselrode, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, used almost the same words which have been so often repeated by Prince Gortschakoff in assuring the British Government that Russia would not under any circumstances interfere in the affairs of Afghanistan. At the very moment that this engagement was pronounced Russia was maintaining at Kabul an agent, Captain Vitkievitch, who had arrived there with presents from the Emperor Nicholas for Dost Mahomed, and who was empowered to offer the Afghans arms, ammunition, and money in any attempt they might think fit to make towards the recovery of Lahore, provided they would help the Persians to gain possession of Herat, which was at that time being besieged, with the Russian General Baroffski as director of the engineering operations.

If, then, 42 years ago Count Nesselrode promised that Russia would not interfere in the affairs of Afghanistan, when the interference, of which the very idea was disavowed, w[illegible] being actually practised; if 37 years ago Emperor Nicholas pledged his word as [illegible] solute monarch that Russia would res[illegible] independence of Khiva, Bokhara, and K[illegible] if in 1864 Prince Gortschakoff declar[illegible] Tashkend had been taken by an [illegible] commander, in spite of orders to [illegible] contrary from head-quarters, and that it would not be retained; if in 1868 the same courteous minister made friendly representations on the subject of the sudden capture of Samarcand, declaring that that measure had been due to "military necessity alone," and that as soon as peace had been made with the Amir of Bokhara it would be restored to that potentate; if Russia, moreover, in 1873 contracted a regular agreement by which she bound herself to recognize the Oxus as the boundary of Afghanistan, and to regard the Afghan State generally as "entirely beyond the sphere of her influence;" if in all these cases Russia made promises which she has since violated, is it not at once unreasonable and undignified to ask, or even to accept, from her new pledges?

Indeed, since the arrangement of 1873 in regard to Afghanistan Russia has given yet another promise, and one of some importance, which, as might have been expected, was broken almost as soon as made. This was in respect to the expedition to Khiva which the Russians resolved to despatch without further delay as soon as the Afghan boundary question had been definitely arranged. Prince Gortschakoff was very unwilling to admit that the provinces between the Hindukush and the Oxus known as Afghan Turkestan formed part of Shere Ali's dominions; and when he consulted General Kaufmann on the subject, that able strategist, tactician, and politician replied that there could be no doubt as to the provinces in question belonging to Russia's client and trusty friend, the Amir of Bokhara. The important thing, however, of the moment was to obtain the sanction, or at least the consent, of the British Government to the expedition against Khiva; and the toleration, if not the absolute sanction, of England was gained partly by Russia's obligingly agreeing to regard the Amir of Afghanistan as sovereign over territory which undoubtedly belonged to him, partly by Count Skobeleff's assuring Lord Granville in London that the expedition would be an affair of no magnitude, and that when once the Russians in captivity at Khiva had been liberated and the Khan punished for so long detaining them, the troops would retire. A variety of outrages had undoubtedly been committed by the Khivans; and when the English minister was assured that the expedition to be sent against them would only consist of 4½ battalions of infantry, all cause for serious objection seemed to have disappeared. Instead, however, of 4½ battalions, say at the utmost 4,500 men, the Russians despatched against Khiva a force numbering upwards of 16,000; and after Vereffkin and Kaufmann had captured the Khivan capital, crushing terms were imposed on the unfortunate ruler, whose Government from that date has been only nominal. The Russians annexed, moreover, one portion of the Khanate, and gave another to the Amir of Bokhara, which was equivalent, of course, to securing it for themselves.

But Russia had yet to commit another flagrant breach of faith. This was in connexion with Afghanistan, from which Russia had of her own accord promised to exclude her agents. It may be said that when at the close of the Russian campaign against Turkey General Stolietoff went at the head of a military and political mission to Kabul, Russia and England seemed to be on the point of going to war, so that each country had the right to do its best for the advancement of its own interests. But this amounts to saying—what, in fact, is the case—that Russia keeps her engagements only so long as it suits her convenience to do so. An agreement is made with a particular object; but whenever the case arises which it was intended to meet, the agreement ceases to be effective. To enter into understandings with Russia as to particular points or lines beyond which she is not to advance, or particular countries which she is not to enter, is worse than useless; it is even dangerous. Russia will keep such engagements as long as they tally with her interest. But she will ignore them when the time for such a step seems to have arrived; and the moment she will choose for doing so will be precisely that when we shall perhaps be too much occupied in some other region to resist. The diplomatic history of the advance of Russia in Central Asia has consisted of assurances on the part of Russia, questions on the part of England, renewed assurances accompanied by explanations from the Russian side, replied to by protests and requests not to do it again from England. This meaningless verbal and literary accompaniment has followed followed the Russian arms along their whole line of progress, from Orenburg to Tashkend and Samarcand, and from Orenburg and Tashkend to Khiva; and it will continue to do so until at last they reach a point where something more formidable than protests may have to be presented to them. With Geok Tepe in the hands of Russia, and with the Russians established at Askabad, it would be idle to speculate as to whether they propose at a fitting opportunity to advance upon Merv. The trans-Caspian railway, according to the published plans of Colonel Veninkoff, its projector, is to connect the Caspian by way of Merv with Samarcand, which will ere long be the acknowledged capital of the Russian possessions in Turkestan. With this plan printed and in circulation, and with a good portion of the line of railway already open for traffic, it is worse than idle to question the Russians as to their intentions in respect to Merv. Again and again representations have been addressed to them on the subject, and in every case they have given evasive replies. The Russian Government may derive a gentle feeling of satisfaction from the promise which our Government is said to have given not to send agents to Merv—and Englishmen as well as Russians can be quite sure that this promise will be kept. But it is really unbecoming to accept from Russia any assurance as to her intentions in regard to Afghanistan. We know from her conduct at the time of our first expedition to Afghanistan, and at that of her last campaign against Turkey, that she will interfere in Afghan affairs whenever she thinks it useful to do so. It would be ridiculous in the face of such striking examples to the contrary to expect her to keep a promise and it is a pity, therefore, to treat her promises, at least in regard to Central Asian affairs, as of any value whatever.

Dr. Blaney's tenure of office as Chairman of the Municipal Corporation expires this month; and we hear that Sir Frank Souter, Commissioner of Police, will be proposed for election as Chairman for the ensuing year. Sir Frank Souter would, so far as his personal qualifications go, make a very good Chairman, but it seems to us to be very unwise, after what has taken place recently in Bengal in the case of another Chairman of a Municipality, to select for the Chairmanship one who, from the position he holds, is bound to consider obedience to his official superiors a duty paramount to all others. As Commissioner of Police, Sir Frank Souter is in intimate relationship with the Government whose servant he is. Can any one say that in the matter of the withholding by the Government of 15,000 rupees of the sum due to the Municipality for the police grant, he will be as free as another Chairman would be to maintain against the Government the view which the Corporation has consistently urged, that the money is wrongfully withheld? Assuredly not. And so in other cases which may arise. The Corporation ought to think twice before placing in its chair for two years one whose duty it will be in all controversies which may arise between the Municipality and the Government to give the benefit of the doubt, and with it his casting vote, to the Government and against the Municipality.

AFGHAN WAR, 1879-80.*

[illegible] of Kabul [illegible] easy of accom-[illegible] that the Afghans had no longer a force in the field capable of withstanding us. The capital was in our hands, and the Amir himself, with his relatives and ministers, were in our camp, and by their presence gave an appearance of legality and right to whatever action we might think prudent and necessary. But quite apart from the question of punishing the mutineers was that of re-establishing the political influence of the British Government in Kabul, to which the act of the mutineers had dealt so insulting a blow. The weakness of the Amir, so fatally manifest during the progress of the attack on the Residency, was unquestionably due to the facility with which he had accepted the terms of the invader and signed the treaty of Gundamuck without having fought a single battle to preserve the political independence of the country. He was regarded by Afghan public opinion as too favourable to the foreigner, and wanting in patriotic spirit. The fact that he was in our camp while British soldiers were shooting down his own troops at Charasia tended, of course, to ruin his influence amongst his subjects. We marched upon Kabul avowedly as his allies, and the political future in our view at that time depended upon his re-establishment upon the throne of Kabul in such a position of augmented strength that he would be able in the future to carry out in all its provisions the arrangement embodied in the treaty of Gundamuck. The situation was therefore sufficiently complicated. If we regarded the expedition to Kabul as simply punitive, and after hanging and shooting as many of the mutineers implicated in the attack on the Residency, and either burning or heavily fining Kabul, immediately withdrew our force and left the Afghans to their own devices, one object would have been attained at a very trifling cost. But what, then, would have become of our political influence in Afghanistan, for the establishment of which on a permanent basis we had declared war against Shere Ali and invaded the country? Evidently the mutineers would have been able to boast that they had torn up the treaty of Gundamuck, and scattered it to the winds. Kabul would have been delivered from the presence of a British Resident, and the Amir would have been no longer in political leading-strings. It was incumbent on us, therefore, to keep in view the permanent interests involved, namely, the political interests, and while, of course, showing no mercy to those who had put themselves outside the pale of the law of nations by an attack upon our Envoy, subordinate vengeance to policy throughout. As everyone knows, precisely the reverse was done. Mr. Hensman is good enough to enshrine in these pages with every epithet of approval as much political unwisdom as was ever exhibited under difficult circumstances. As if it was not quite sufficient to have to fulfil the odious duty of handing over to "our hangmen" all those of the hundreds or thousands of mutineers who took part in the attack on the Residency, all Afghanistan was made *particeps criminis* with them by General Roberts's proclamation offering a reward for the apprehension of the officers and men who had fought against him at Charasia, in order that they too might be executed. Seeing that "no prisoners were taken in action," the issuing of such a proclamation was the more inexcusable. Mr. Hensman writes, p. 49:—"Such prisoners as are brought in are tried by a military commission, and the great majority are shot. There is just a fear that too much leniency may be shown," he adds, feelingly, "as the work is rather distasteful to British officers; but as we are an 'avenging army, scruples must be cast aside." Unfortunately, it was not scruples only which were cast aside, but sound policy and common-sense.

Nothing could have been more stupid than the manner in which all the advantages derived from the presence of the Amir and his ministers in our camp were cast aside. Obviously it was for our interest to treat the legal Government of the country which it was our intention to re-establish—in order that the treaty of Gundamuck might have a chance—with every outward mark of deference, and to bring the Amir and his ministers along with us in all the measures which it was deemed necessary to carry out to appease Afghanistan, and reconcile it as far as might be to a close relationship with the British Empire. On the 12th October, when a proclamation was read in the Bala Hissar, branding the whole Afghan people with the "indelible disgrace" of the "treacherous and cowardly crime"—which might have been more skilfully affixed to those only who were actually engaged in it—and announcing that certain buildings would be levelled to the ground, and that a heavy fine would be levied upon the whole city, which was to be disarmed, and martial law established, the Amir was ordered to be present at the reading of this humiliating document, thus degrading him for ever in the eyes of his subjects. But he avoided the ordeal by—to General Roberts's amazement!—resigning the sovereignty there and then, and declaring that he would sooner be a grass-cutter in the British camp than Amir of Afghanistan. So far from being awakened by this striking evidence of the effect produced upon the minds even of those Afghans who were committed to our side by the course pursued, General Roberts put the climax upon it all by arresting, after the reading of the proclamation, the Amir's ministers and relatives who were present, and who so little expected that such a step would be taken that they believed when they were asked to remain after the others had departed that the General wished to consult with them upon affairs of government. As usual our author is highly delighted at this unexpected *coup*. Still, blinded as he is by the small passions then dominant where there was great need for broad statesmanship and elevated views, he cannot help feeling that the arrest of those personages was a grave event, and perhaps a blunder: "The arrest of the Mustauffi, the Wazir, and their two intimate friends," he says at page 93, "raised the revolt in Kabul far above the level of a local *emeute* of discontented soldiers."

Similarly there is at times an indication that the attitude of General Roberts towards Yakub Khan was not particularly consistent or perfectly wise:—

> It would puzzle a Russian diplomatist to say what is the basis of our policy. It is a mixture of suspicion, forbearance, and contempt. Once Yakub Khan had thrown himself upon our protection and disowned the acts of the mutineers, his personal safety was assured, and this, no doubt, was his first aim. But how much further did he mean to go? That he heartily desired his turbulent regiments to be punished one can well believe, and that he schemed to save Kabul from the fate it had courted is quite possible; but unless an accomplice in their acts, he could not have expected that his most trusted ministers and kinsmen would be arrested, and himself confined to our camp. Here he must see our suspicion peeping out; but, then, mark our forbearance. In our proclamations rebellion against the Amir has been cited as worthy of death; we are living upon tribute grain collected as due to him; the citizens of Kabul have been declared "rebels against his Highness," and our Military Governor of the city is "administering justice and punishing with a strong hand all evildoers" with his "consent." This is one side of the picture, and these acts are the direct outcome of our effects to re-establish something like order after the anarchy which prevailed when we began our march upon the capital. There is nothing of contempt in them: it is merely laying the foundations for replacing the Amir on his throne more securely for the future.

And he notes some evidences of the contempt which was shown towards the Prince for whose restoration we were labouring:—

> The Amir's authority is proclaimed as justification for many of our acts; and yet at the same time we loot his citadel, and seize upon, as spoils of war, all guns and munitions of war which for a few weeks only had passed out of his hands into those of the rebels. Did he, by abandoning his capital and its defences, lose all right and interest in the cannon which guarded them, in the ammunition collected for years past in the Bala Hissar, and in the very clothing prepared for his regiments? Apparently he did, for the two hundred and fourteen guns now in our camp are looked upon as captured from an enemy who used many of them against us; the untold quantity of gunpowder which the explosion of the 16th left untouched is to be destroyed; and our camp-followers are masquerading in the warm uniforms of Afghan Highlanders. This is the feature of contempt in our policy.

But Mr. Hensman's stern sense of justice as usual triumphs over his glimmerings of sense, and he goes on to say:—

> Our war, unlike that of last year, is against the subjects of the Amir, and not against the Amir himself; and, so far as we have gone, we have assumed the functions of the sovereign in their fullest sense, using his name only to smooth away difficulties that would otherwise have to be overcome by force. This assumption has had to be made for the simple reason that Yakub Khan is too weak and vacillating to exercise the authority which we have so ostentatiously recognized, and his ministers too corrupt to be trusted near his person. But beyond the immediate exercise of military power in Kabul and its neighbourhood, we can do nothing. There is no responsible Government which could take out of our hands the task of hunting up the men who have been guilty of treachery and murder; and as our first duty is to our dead Envoy, and not to the living Amir, it follows that our present work is that of judges, and not of king-makers. That work has to be done, and we are doing it unflinchingly, and until it is completed the Amir must be content to accept his position as a sovereign in leading-strings. [He had abdicated when this was written.] By the time we have dealt with all the culprits that can be captured, the cloud of suspicion now resting upon Yakub Khan will either have deepened or been dissipated, and our second duty of punishing or aiding him under his difficulties will then have to be fulfilled. The drift of evidence seems now fairly in his favour, *i. e.*, he was not involved in the work of Nek Mahomed and Kushdil Khan; and taking it as most probable that he will finally be convicted of nothing worse than weakness, it will remain with us to say if he is again worthy of our trust.

The unintelligible policy which it would have puzzled a Russian diplomatist to make out landed us in a dilemma much more embarassing than that [illegible]ling whether Yakub Khan was or was not [illegible] worthy of our trust." We had to decide [illegible] the Russian pensioner, Abdul Rahman, [illegible]ove more worthy of our trust than the irre-[illegible]youb Khan, and to make an election [illegible]stances calculated to inspire consider-[illegible]s whichever way our choice fell. [illegible] already alluded to the false security [illegible] so nearly to the destruction of General [illegible] force before he was able to take refuge in the cantonment of Sherpur. Mr. Hensman gives a very vivid account of the events of the 11th December, and of the subsequent siege. The want of a commissariat compelled the Afghans to withdraw after the siege had lasted a fortnight, and General Roberts, with his usual promptitude, took the initiative and re-established something of his old prestige without loss of time. But the situation had clearly become an impossible one, and the Government not seeing its way to a complete conquest of Afghanistan—an enterprise which was rightly compared in these columns to that of the conquest of the Caucasus by the Russians—resolved to withdraw from Kabul as soon as a new Amir could be appointed, but to detach from his dominions Kandahar and Herat. Events have proved to demonstration that this conception could not possibly be realised.

The national cohesion of Afghanistan was much more durable than was supposed. Abdul Rahman when negociating with Mr. Lepel Griffin for the succession to the vacant gadi showed an amount of political foresight which Yakub Khan conspicuously lacked. He manifested a prudent reserve, and allowed his countrymen to understand that he was driving a hard bargain with the infidels, so as to get them, if possible, to give him up the whole kingdom, as Dost Mahomed had possessed it. It is strange to find that Mr. Hensman, echoing, no doubt, the sentiments of the political chiefs with whom he was in contact, anathematises Abdul Rahman for not imitating the precipitancy of surrender to foreign influence which had cost Yakub so dear, and had rendered the treaty entered into with him mere waste paper. Abdul Rahman for some time gave it out that he was to be installed in the sovereignty of Kandahar and Herat, and that the Kurram Valley was to be restored as the condition of his accepting the Amirship. This is denounced as "treacherous" by the author, who does not see that the astute Amir showed himself much more farsighted than either himself or Mr. (Sir) Lepel Griffin or General Roberts, for he is now sovereign of all Afghanistan. Had he "come in" and assented too eagerly to the fantastic project of a divided Afghanistan, he would undoubtedly have alienated all his friends, and would have been wholly unable to cope with Ayoub. The author's account of the course of the negociations is very interesting, and appears to be well-informed and authentic. It raises our opinion of Abdul Rahman's political capacity, and it is, perhaps, the fault of the situation rather than of the men that it does not to any great extent exalt our estimate of that of the diplomatists engaged on the other side. However, as matters have turned out, nothing was to be done but to wash our hands of Afghan affairs as best might be, and this Sir Lepel Griffin effected.

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* *The Afghan War*, 1879-80; by Howard Hensman London, W. H. Allen & Co.

THE VICEROY AT BENARES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, Nov. 30.

The Viceroy has spent the greater part of his time here in visiting and seeing all the places, ancient and historical, for which this pious city is famous. Yesterday afternoon His Excellency visited the Town Hall and received an informal address of welcome from the Municipality, who had assembled there. On His Excellency entering and taking his seat, Mr. Hercules Ross addressed him as follows:—

> My Lord,—As chairman of the Municipality of Benares, I am desired to welcome your Lordship to this town. The Committee have no intention of trespassing on your Excellency's valuable time with a formal address, but they cannot refain from expressing the great gratification they feel at your Lordship's visit to this ancient city. They consider themselves especially fortunate in being able thus to meet your Lordship, knowing what a keen interest you take in all municipal institutions—institutions which, if properly fostered and carefully treated, they cannot but feel must do so much for self-government and the progress of their fellow countrymen. The Committee regret that your Lordship's stay must be so limited, and can only trust that it may be rendered sufficiently pleasing and interesting to induce your Excellency to come again at some future period.

His Excellency in reply said:—

> Gentlemen,—I am very glad indeed to meet you upon this occasion, and I thank you very much for the kind welcome which you have just accorded to me. Mr. Ross, in the remarks which he has made, has so accurately expressed my sentiments with respect to municipal institutions in India, that it is needless that I should detain you by dilating upon that topic. I can only assure you that it is always a satisfaction to me to meet gentlemen who are, like yourselves, the representatives of fellow-citizens of the various towns and districts in India, and certainly it gives me great pleasure to meet to-day the representatives of this ancient and famous city. I have heard, I need not say, a great deal all my life of the city of Benares, and I am very glad indeed that it has at length fallen to my lot to visit it. I can assure you that so far as I have yet had the opportunity of seeing the various objects of interest in this city, I have been very much gratified by what I have seen; and I am specially gratified by the circumstance that I now meet you here, gentlemen, in your own Municipal Hall—a hall which has been presented to this body by the munificence of the late Maharaja of Vizianagram. I recognise very highly the public spirit of that distinguished Prince, and I only hope that the example which he set may be largely followed in future by other native chiefs and gentlemen of wealth and distinction. There are few monuments which a man can raise to himself better than one which will recall continually the recollection of his munificence to the minds of his fellow-countrymen when they meet for the transaction of public business. Mr. Ross has been good enough to express a hope that my visit here may induce me to return again on some future occasion, before I leave this country, to Benares. Of course I cannot say whether it will be possible for me to do so or not, but there is one circumstance which would make me more than usually anxious to pay another visit to this city, and that is that unfortunately in consequence of an attack of illness Lady Ripon was unable to accompany me on this occasion, as she had hoped to do. She is very anxious to see a city of which she has heard so much, and I can truly say that it will afford me great gratification if on a future occasion I can accompany her here to see the various objects of interest which Benares affords, and which I myself have so much enjoyed.

After visiting the Temple of Vishwarnath, and the Vizianagram Female School, which educates about 600 children, His Excellency proceeded to the Manmandira Observatory, an ancient and celebrated building situated on the bank of the Ganges, and containing several curious old instruments constructed about 150 years ago by the "great and powerful" Raja Jaya Sinka. An interesting pamphlet in explanation of these instruments and their use has been written by Pundit Bapu Deva Shastri, C. I. E., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in the Sanscrit College here. After His Excellency had gone over the building, an address of welcome from the Bengali community of Benares was presented to him by Mr. Somnath Bhadary of Natore and others.

His Excellency, in replying, said,—Will you be kind enough to express to the gentlemen who have concurred with you in presenting me with this address my best thanks, and say that I am very much obliged to them for this proof of their regard and their good feeling towards myself. I have heard with particular satisfaction the just appreciation to which you give expression in your address of the benefits which the people of this country receive from British rule. I am very glad to observe that those who have drawn up this address so thoroughly enter into the spirit by which the Government, acting under the direction of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, will always be animated. I am also very grateful for the sentiments expressed towards myself, and for the manner in which you have spoken of the spirit by which I have been animated during the time I have been in this country in charge of the great and responsible office which I now fill. I can assure you that I appreciate very highly such marks as this of the good feeling of any portion of the native community of this country. I cannot hope that in a vast country like India all the acts of the Government will meet with the approval of all the various classes of the community, but I trust that, like those whom you represent, all classes in India will do me the justice to believe that, whether they approve or do not approve of the course which I may feel it to be my duty to pursue, I shall constantly be animated by the most earnest sentiments for the interests of India, and of the inhabitants of the country, and that I shall make it the main object of my administration to promote those interests.

In the evening the Maharaja gave a banquet, to which about 150 guests were invited to meet the Viceroy. The dinner was completely successful in all respects. At its conclusion Mr. Sladen, the Commissioner, on behalf of the Maharaja, rose to propose the toast of the Queen, which he did in the following words:—

> Your Excellency, ladies, and gentlemen,—I have been requested by His Highness the Maharaja of Benares to propose a toast which is always drunk in all assemblies of British subjects, and which needs no words from me to recommend it. I request you to drink the health of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India.

The toast having been duly honoured, Mr. Sladen again rose and proposed the health of His Excellency the Marquis of Ripon. The toast was warmly received.

His Excellency the Viceroy, in rising to return thanks, was received with cheers. He said:—

> Ladies and gentlemen,—I beg to return my best thanks to His Highness the Maharaja of Benares for having requested Mr. Sladen to propose my health, and to you, ladies and gentlemen, for the cordial manner in which you have received that toast. I can assure the Maharaja that it has been a very great pleasure to me to partake of that hospitality for which I have long heard that His Highness is famed. I knew, indeed, by an almost personal experience that the report of that hospitality was fully substantiated by the kindness which His Highness was good enough to show to my son last year, when he paid a visit to this part (cheers); and I was therefore particularly glad to have this opportunity of personally thanking His Highness for that kindness and of making his acquaintance myself. I have, ladies and gentlemen, derived great pleasure from my visit to this ancient and interesting city. Whoever has been anything about India has heard of the fame of Benares—of that holy city on the Ganges which has been described by travellers and by historians, and which has been depicted by painters (cheers); and therefore it has been, of course, very agreeable to me to have had an early opportunity during my stay in this country of visiting this place, and I can truly say that so far as I have been able during the course of yesterday afternoon and to-day to visit Benares and its neighbourhood, I have derived very great pleasure from the sights which I have everywhere seen. Few things can be, I think, more striking than the contrasts which are afforded by the various races of India which are gathered together in the early morning upon the ghats on the Ganges as I saw them to day. Few things can be more curious than those ancient temples instinct with the memories of many ages, and around which so many interests are gathered in the minds of the Hindu community of this country. I am very well aware, ladies and gentlemen, that in a tour such as that which I have been making in various parts of India it is very possible to over-estimate the amount of information and of knowledge of the true condition of the people of many countries which may be gathered from a rapid progress of that kind. I am very well aware that it is not easy to judge of the real state of a population from seeing them as a Viceroy necessarily sees the inhabitants of those parts of the country through which he passes in their gala dress; but at the same time I cannot doubt from the experience which I have recently had that even in passing rapidly from one part of the country to another it is in the power of a person in my position to learn much that can be very valuable to him in the course of his administration of a great empire like this (hear, hear, and cheers), and if there was nothing else which would be an advantage to one in the position which I fill, it cannot, I think, be doubted that it must be most useful to a Governor-General of this country to have such opportunities as are afforded by occasions like this of making the personal acquaintance of distinguished natives of this country like my friend the Maharaja of Benares. (Cheers) I am sure, ladies and gentlemen, that we have had to-night a proof of the princely hospitality which is displayed by His Highness when he assembles his friends around him. We have in this building itself a proof of the almost magic results which can be attained in this country, for I am told that this commodious hall in which we have just been dining, and which might well form the portion of a magnificent palace, has been raised, by some of those arts of legerdemain for which India is famous, within the space of four days. (Cheers.) Well, then, we have very much to be grateful to the Maharaja for upon this occasion and I am sure, ladies and gentlemen, that you will all heartily join with me in drinking the toast with which I am about to conclude, in heartily wishing long life and health to the Maharaja of Benares, and in expressing the earnest hope which I entertain that he may soon be entirely delivered from the illness under which he has been recently suffering. (Loud and continued cheers.)

His Highness the Maharaja rose in person after a short interval and returned his grateful thanks to the Viceroy, saying that he was only too pleased to know that his unworthy efforts to receive the Viceroy and his guests had met with His Excellency's approval.

THE TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

An agreement with the Municipal Commissioner for a period of ten years was signed by Mr. Clement W. Leggatt on Thursday, the 1st inst., as General Manager of the Oriental Telephone Company in the Indian Empire and Ceylon.

THE SALE OF JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.

The disposal of M. Roque-Martine's interesting collection of Japanese works of art was concluded yesterday, the fourth day of the sale, at Messrs. Crawford's auction rooms. The articles disposed of yesterday consisted of Japanese "chicks," rolls of views, and books. Some of the "chicks" and views were of considerable merit, and although the competition was by no means so lively as on the former days, the prices realised were sometimes very high. Mr. Griffiths (for the School of Art) purchased one "chick" for Rs. 102, and another for Rs. 92. Three Japanese views were knocked down to Mr. Watson for Rs. 102. Col. Phelps added to his collection several "chicks" and views of exceptional artistic value. Mr. Wimbridge of the East Indian Art Manufactory also secured some specimens. Mr. Brice was one of the formidable competitors on this as on the former days of sale. Mr. Cummoo Suleiman purchased several articles.

SUPERSESSION OF STAFF CORPS OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Can you inform me how it is that Staff Corps officers, Brevet Lieut.-Colonels of the 1st October, 1877, are being superseded by officers of British regiments who obtained their brevet on the same date? I am a Brevet Lieut.-Colonel of 1st Novemher, 1877, and already my juniors in the British regiments have been gazetted as Colonels. How is this?

STAFF CORPS.

THE BACK BAY SWIMMING BATH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I shall feel obliged if you will give the following remarks a place in your valuable journal.

With reference to the letter which appeared in this morning's issue of your paper respecting the Back Bay Swimming Bath, which is in course of erection, I think "Neptune's" proposal is open to objection.

I am assured that a number of people who would otherwise take part in the scheme will not join in a lottery in aid of the funds necessary to complete the bath, and I think we should devise some more acceptable arrangement for acquiring money. I have no doubt that some of the gentlemen and ladies in this city who always help in the public concerts held here from time to time would be kind enough to give their help to get up a local entertainment, which might be held in the Town Hall or some suitable place, once a fortnight or once a month till such time as the whole amount is collected.

The enterprise is one which should interest every European inhabitant of the Fort and Colaba, and I hope something of the kind suggested will be done soon.

The Secretary of the Swimming Bath Committee, I daresay, will be able to get the help of some of the leading vocalists in Bombay, who would perhaps be glad to do what they can towards the provision of this public convenience.

SWIMMER.

Dec. 2.

TELEGRAMS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF NATAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 2.

It was resolved to present a public petition to Parliament praying that Sir Evelyn Wood might be retained in the office of Governor of Natal; but the intention has now been abandoned.

PRINCE LEOPOLD'S MARRIAGE.

The marriage recently announced as having been arranged between Prince Leopold and the Princess Helena of Waldeck is uncertain.

REPORTED INDISPOSITION OF THE QUEEN.

A report has been circulated that the Queen is indisposed. There is no foundation for the statement.

RETURN OF THE VICEROY TO CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 2.

The Viceroy and suite arrived in Calcutta at 9 o'clock this morning. There was a guard of honour at the station, which was tastefully decorated. The reception was purely official. At Government House His Excellency was received with the usual honours, a large number of officials and European and native gentlemen having assembled to receive him. The guard of honour was formed of two companies of the 90th Regiment and the Calcutta Volunteers, the latter numbering some 410.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

(By Indian Telegraph.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 2.

The Viceroy arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning. There was the usual salute and reception,

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 2.

The *Gazette of India* notifies that the first Council meeting will be held in Calcutta on the 7th inst. Mr. G. H. P. Evans, barrister-at-law, has been appointed additional member of Council.

THE HIGH SCHOOL AT BURDWAN.

The Maharaja of Burdwan's high school has been affiliated to Calcutta up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts, with effect from the 1st January next.

SMALL-POX ON BOARD A P. AND O. STEAMER.

The Peninsular and Oriental steamer Australia, which came in to-day, has reported an epidemic of small-pox on board.

SIR F. ROBERTS'S FIRST LEVEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DEC. 2.

Sir Frederick Roberts held a levée yesterday at the Banqueting Hall, which was very largely attended by military officers; also civilians, official and non-official. A very favourable impression was made by the great courtesy of His Excellency's manner, and the cordiality with which he greeted old acquaintances.

A ST. ANDREW'S BALL.

On St. Andrew's night a ball was given to Madras society by the Governor in the Banqueting Hall, which was most tastefully decorated for the occasion. On the 20th instant His Excellency gives another ball, also in the Banqueting Hall, in honour of the last birthday of the Queen, to which a large number of guests have been invited.

A NEW RAILWAY.

The Government of India have sanctioned the survey of the proposed line of railway on the metre gauge from Tinnevelly *viâ* Thenkasi and Shencottah to Quilon, with a branch to Trevandrum. Arrangements are being made to carry out the work at an early date.

THE MAHARAJA OF VIZIANAGRAM.

This morning the Maharaja of Vizianagram arrived with his suite from Vizianagram, in order to pay his respects to the new Governor.

THE MAHARAJA OF JEYPORE IN KATHIAWAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

WUDWAN, DEC. 2.

The Maharaja of Jeypore arrived at Ahmedabad by special train on the 28th November. His Highness was received by the Judge and Collector, and a salute of 19 guns was fired. The station was decorated.

Next day His Highness travelled by special train to Wudwan, and from there he proceeded to Drangadra to celebrate his marriage with the Chief's daughter. The Maharana came as far as Seeta, 14 miles from Drangadra, to receive the Maharaja, and they travelled together in a state carriage to Drangadra. Troops lined the street, and arches with suitable mottoes in Sanskrit had been erected. A grand procession took place last night. The marriage passed off most satisfactorily.

The Maharaja intends to visit Bombay soon.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

BERLIN, DEC. 1.

The German Parliament has rejected the Economic Council Bill, in spite of Prince Bismarck warmly advocating it.

FRANCE AND TUNIS.

TUNIS, DEC. 1.

The French Chamber of Deputies has passed the bill for military expenditure in Tunis.

In a speech made by M. Gambetta he referred to the benefits of European control in Egypt, and said he saw no objection to a similar control in Tunis.

THE LAND LAWS IN SCOTLAND.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

A meeting was held yesterday at Aberdeen of delegates representing 40,000 Scotch farmers, at which a reform in the Scotch land laws was demanded.

ACCIDENT TO A STEAMER.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer India, outward bound, has run ashore at the mouth of the Thames.

THE TURKISH FINANCES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, DEC. 1.

Mr. Bourke, on behalf of the foreign bondholders, has invoked the support of the British Government against Russian pretensions.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, DEC. 1.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Agra, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here on the evening of the 30th inst.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the morning of the 30th inst.

LONDON, DEC. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed strong. Surats showed a hardening tendency.

The London Cotton market has been strong.

Fair Dhollera ... 4 11-16.

The Manchester Market has been firm, with a hardening tendency inspired by cotton, but buyers operate very cautiously.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight ...	1s. 7⅞d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper ...	84½
4½ " " ...	91½
3 per cent. Consols for account ...	99⅝ ex. div.
5 " French Rentes ...	115½
Bar Silver ...	51½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ...	102

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes ...	£9,800,000	Inc. £100,000
Bills Discounted ...	£22,900,000	Dec. £2,500,000
Bullion ...	£20,600,000	unchanged.

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 37 per cent.

Arrival—Canute.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, DECEMBER 1.

At 10 p.m. Madras time ... 71·3 Farht.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2.

At 6 a.m. Madras time ... 70·0

" 10 a.m. do. ... 77·7

" 2 p.m. do. ... 87·5

" 4 p.m. do. ... 83·0

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(DECEMBER 2.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted beyond Jask. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Jask. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted beyond Jask. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Jask. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, interrupted.

Persian Gulf cables interrupted beyond Jask. Messages can be conveyed by mail-steamer from Jask fortnightly. But there is weekly mail for Bushire, Busreh, and Bagdad, leaving Kurrachee every Friday evening.

Now the Volunteers' parade is ordered by Madras time—fall in at the Town Hall this afternoon at 5 p.m. Madras time, or, roughly, 4-30 p.m. local time. By a mistake, not unnatural, in estimating the difference between the times, the parade was announced in yesterday's Regimental Orders for 4-15 Madras time, evidently under the impression that that meant 4-45 local time. We see Marcks and Co. have adopted Madras time, while the clock over the front of Messrs. Favre Leuba's establishment still keeps local time.

THIS week's *Bombay Government Gazette* notifies that Mr. A. C. Trevor, C. S., Collector of Customs, Bombay, has been allowed furlough for one year, commencing from the date of Mr. Arthur Crawford's return to duty. Mr. Crawford is at present on three months' privilege leave to Europe, and is expected to resume his duties on the 28th of this month. On that date he will relieve Mr. Moore, who has been acting as Commissioner, S. D., during Mr. Crawford's absence; and Mr. Moore, in his turn, will relieve Mr. John McLeod Campbell, who is acting for Mr. Moore as Collector of Poona. Mr. Campbell, instead of reverting to his appointment as First Assistant Collector, will act as Collector of Customs, Bombay, during Mr. Trevor's absence on furlough.

AT the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice West, Mr. Sadashew Nana applied, on behalf of the petitioner, Annie Hemingway, for a rule *nisi* to show cause why alimony at the rate prayed for in the petition, or fixed by the court, should not be granted to his client by her husband, Joseph Hemingway. The rule applied for was in respect of a petition which was filed during the vacation, and in which the petitioner prayed for a judicial separation on the ground of her husband's cruelty and adultery. It appears from the affidavit made in support of the rule that Joseph Hemingway, the respondent, is now worth about Rs. 50,000, and is residing at Brijnath, in the Kangra Valley, in open adultery with a Mrs. S. The petitioner prayed for such alimony as might be sufficient for the maintenance of herself and three infant children, who live with her. His lordship granted the rule, which was made returnable on the 9th January.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Colaba Press Company was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. G. Russell, presiding for the purpose of passing a number of special resolutions. They were to the effect that the special resolution passed on the 11th February, 1875, whereby it was resolved to wind up the company voluntarily, be rescinded, and the company should be withdrawn from liquidation. It was also proposed that Messrs. Ahmedbhoy Hubeebhoy, Joseph Jefferson, John G. Russell, and Hormusjee Cursetjee should be appointed directors of the company until the first annual general meeting, to be held after the company is withdrawn from liquidation. A large number of shareholders were present, and a lively discussion took place. Mr. Jefferson cited the opinions of Messrs. Latham and Inverarity to show that the company would incur no risk in withdrawing from the liquidation. Mr. Winter (solicitor) and others, on the other hand, spoke against the resolution, observing that, if carried, it would launch the company into various difficulties, chiefly of a financial character. The resolutions were then put to the vote, but it was agreed that the result should not be declared at the meeting, as some technical objections were raised by the shareholders. It being nearly 7 p.m., the meeting adjourned until Friday at half-past three o'clock. A detailed report will appear in our next issue.

THE following particulars are extracted from the *Diario Popular* regarding the Marmagao and Hubli Railway, work on which has already commenced. The total extent of the line is 79,661 metros. There will be nine tunnels, the aggregate length of which will be 1,127·081 metros. Besides the terminal station of Marmagao, there will be three stations, at Margaum, Sauzorden, and Cazapenem. The expenditure per mile on level ground will be £12,542, and on the ghauts, with double line, £15,500. The offices will cost £20,000, the rolling stock £44,847, and the administrative expenses £90,000. The cost of the port of Marmagao is estimated at £200,000, out of which £143,280 will be applied to the construction of a breakwater 599 metros in length. Mr. Rendel, Engineer, will receive instructions from the Secretary of State for India to arrange with Senhor Xavier Cordeiro, the Portuguese Chief Engineer, for a double line over the ghauts between Marmagao and Hoobli.

THE head-quarters of the 14th Hussars, *ex* Calabria, now encamped at the Esplanade, will march for Sholapur *en route* to Secundrabad at an early hour before daybreak on the 7th instant.

THE Prize Committee of the Calcutta Volunteer Corps, we hear, have decided to go on for one more year with their big All Comers' rifle match, though they lost money over it last year. Certain modifications are to be made on last year's programme, which, it is thought, will make the match more popular.

A SIMILARITY of names has evidently caused some confusion in the mind of a writer in one of the principal sporting papers at home between the present Amir of Kabul and the well-known Arab horse dealer of Bombay, for he writes: "I hear that Abdul Rahman, in spite of the cares of empire and the weight of state, finds time to gratify a decided *penchant* for horse-racing. At the Poona races, where some of his horses competed, he certainly gained a good deal of *kudos* for the excellent form displayed by his horses."

MR. W. H. PRIMROSE has quite recovered from his indisposition, which arose from slight fever, apparently the result of over-exposure to the sun.

IT is reported to be probable that the preliminary survey for a line of railway from Rawulpindi to Murree will be taken in hand very shortly.

THE Lahore paper hears from Sialkote that Brigadier-General Sir C. Palliser, K. C. B., has sent in his application to retire from the service on the 31st December.

THE *Pioneer* says:—The recent announcement that the Government of India was about to take over the management of the Rajputana Railway has puzzled some readers. The line has been in the hands of Government from the beginning; how, then, can it now be "taken over?" The explanation is that for some years past it has been in the hands of the Bombay Government.

THE Indian Electric Light Company has just received the order for lighting up the Allahabad railway station by means of the electric light. The system is Gramme's new differential lamps, which has obtained the diploma of honour at the Electric Exhibition in Paris. If the experiment is successful, the principal stations on the East Indian Railway will be lit up by this system. The platform is to have 15 Gramme's lights, and the rooms and approaches 16 Jabblockhoff lamps.

THE Maiji Exhibition and Horse Show for 1882 will open on Monday, the 6th February, and prizes will be issued about eight or ten days after, the intervening days being occupied by the judges in examining and awarding prizes. The total value of the prizes amounts to Rs. 5,595.

IN addition to the reduction in the artillery already noticed, the Lahore paper understands that the strength of British Infantry in India is to be reduced by two if not by four regiments. Our contemporary remarks:—"This measure of foolishness is of a piece with the policy of a Government whose only object at home and abroad seems to be the ensuring of every species of danger which can be created against the interests of the Empire. The strength of the British Cavalry, a more expensive and less vital element of defence, is to remain undiminished, pending the final decision of Government on the Indian Army Commission report. As we surmised at the date of the conclusion of that report, the recommendations which promised a saving of money in the military estimates have been adopted, but all the propositions, which had for their object the employment of the sums so saved for the enhancement of military efficiency in other quarters have been rejected."

THE *Indian Daily News* does not see why a general Pawnbrokers' Act for all India should not be passed through the Viceroy's Legislative Council. "Here, in Calcutta, such an Act is greatly needed. As in Bombay, the Marwari and other native money-lenders are but too often a sort of banditti, whose position is at once formidable and profitable, because of their presumed but uncomprehended, legal rights. They set up, especially, claims about the disposal of property, which claims operate but too often as an ingenious means of swindling by legal pretences. What is wanted is that their rights over property should be clearly and distinctly defined."

THE ill-feeling between Mahomedans and Hindus in Northern India, of which there have been so many indications during the last few months, continues. We read now that another very serious religious dispute has occurred at a village named Mukl, in the Lahore district. A common Zemindar named Mahomed Bukhsh, who is neither a Moolah nor a preacher, converted the three sons of a Hindu Ziladar to Mahomedanism. The three persons, who were formerly named Partab Singh, Teja Singh, and Lal Singh, are now respectively known by their Mahomedan names, Ahmed, Abdul Rahman, and Mahomed Omar. Their conversion enraged the whole of the Hindu inhabitants of the village, and they, therefore, in concert with the thanadar, reported to the Deputy Commissioner against the danger of an outbreak of "civil war" in their village. But at that time no notice was taken of the occurrence. Nevertheless the enmity between the Hindus and the Mahomedans grew stronger, and the process of conversion also continued. When about thirteen or fourteen persons, all Zalidars or Lumbardars, had embraced Islam, the Hindu ringleaders were infuriated, and after trying various plans they prosecuted their Mahomedan antagonist, Mahomed Bukhsh, in the Court of the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore, on the charge of exciting the people against the authority of H. M. Queen Victoria, by circulating rumours that by the end of the present Mahomedan century Imam Mehdi would appear, who will drive away the *Kaffirs* from the land and convert the whole world to Islam. The case was tried by Mr. Clifford, when the accused was acquitted, and security taken from two persons on each side. It was proved in course of investigation that rumours to the above effect were set afloat by the prosecutors themselves, in order to ensnare the Zemindar who had been the object of their wrath.

THE Mahomedans of the Native State of Jhind have a grievance, that they are not allowed to call out "Izan," the religious invitation which the Moolah of every Musjid recites loudly on each of the five worshipping occasions, for the information of the nearest Mahomedan inhabitants of the approach of the time of worship. The Lahore paper notes that there exists no such restriction throughout the British Empire, and hopes the Raja of Jhind will not allow himself to be stigmatised as a *Mutaassib* ruler under the benign protection of Her Majesty.

WHAT a glorious chance for India it would be, remarks the *Pioneer*, if the breakdown of the Persian telegraph lines to Europe were followed by the collapse of the one remaining line *viâ* Bombay! Imagine the Government of India completely emancipated from the thraldom of India Office telegrams. If a friendly whale could only be induced to sever the Bombay cable in the deepest caverns of the Arabian Sea, the blessings that might ensue to this country would be quite too too. Some wretches would ultimately mend the wire, but the Government of India might have a whole month to itself before that was accomplished, and so much may be done in a month. The only fear would be that like prisoners released from long captivity, the Viceroy and his Councillors would really not know what to do with their freedom. Gould they sustain the responsiblity of governing India for a month?

THE Inspector-General of Registration in Bengal, in his report for the year 1880-81, notices some curious deeds which were registered by his department. In Chittagong there were leases registered in which the ryot binds himself to pay—in addition to rent, the road cess, and postal dues—some kind of "vet and bigar," such as a cock, a couple of cocoanuts, or a seer of chillies, or to render personal service once a year, and on festive occasions, at his landlord's house. In Cuttack a woman registered a document by which she bound herself to obey and support her foster-mother. The registration report for the North-West Provinces and Oudh does not give any examples of abnormal registration; but by way of curiosities, contains the explanations assigned by various local registrars for an increase in registration. These explanations, however, are not approved of by the local Government, which considers that the Inspector-General has not dealt with the subject either satisfactorily or thoroughly.

THE young princes met with a very cordial reception in Japan. After describing the numerous attentions shown them at Tokio, the *Japan Mail* concludes:—"We cannot conclude our account of the Royal visit without a word of sincere praise for the munificent hospitality displayed by the Japanese to the Royal visitors. We were prepared for much, but the reality has far exceeded our expectations."

THE Great Northern Telegraph Company, having received permission from the local Government, propose to establish a Telephone Exchange in Hongkong. The instruments to be used are the Combination Bell-Edison Telephones.

A HONGKONG paper says Li Hung-chang has arrived at Peking to take part in the obsequies of the late Eastern Empress. "The coffin bearers are in training for the funeral, the bier being carried by them along the route of the procession, so that they may acquire a steady motion. An improvised corpse in the shape of an official sits on the top of the bier."

THE *Melbourne Argus* of November 8 states:—An unusually severe gale, causing the loss of one intercolonial steamer and two sailing vessels, occurred on Thursday and Friday, the 20th and 21st October, on the south-eastern and eastern coasts of Australia. It blew with great violence over an extensive area of land and ocean, but its worst effects were produced between Cape Howe and the ports immediately to the north of Sydney. Early symptoms of the approaching storm were noticed in Melbourne on the 19th, but they were not of such a character as to create serious apprehensions. During the Wednesday night and Thursday forenoon, however, the wind increased in velocity, until on Thursday night it culminated in a hurricane of extraordinary force. The wind moderated considerably on the following day, the 21st ult., but ever since the newspapers have been publishing a dismal record of its disastrous effects.

A WRITER in the current number of *Fraser* advocates the extension of the "blow-post." to London. He contends that if London were encompassed by pneumatic tubes, it would be possible to carry on the "local" telegraphy of the metropolis without wires and instruments. A message must now be handed in open, and has to be rewritten in duplicate at the further end, and enclosed in an envelope before being sent away. But under the pneumatic tube system messages are written on a certain prescribed form, folded up, and addressed, all that then remains to be done being to blow, or suck, them through their destination, by the application of compressed air in the one case, and the exhaustion of air in the other. The actual message, and not a mere copy or translation of it, would thus be delivered.

EVENING PARTY AT THE "HERMITAGE."

IN connection with his son's wedding, the Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C. S. I., gave on Tuesday last an evening party to a large number of European ladies and gentlemen, and a few native gentlemen, at his bungalow, the "Hermitage," situated on the Pedder-road. The bungalow, and its compound and approaches were tastefully illuminated for the occasion, the view from a distance being bright and attractive. There was native music, with harmonium accompaniment, and this among other things formed a novel feature of the entertainment provided for the guests. Judges of the High Court, members of the Bar, pleaders and vakils, members of the Educational and Medical Services, the Municipal Commissioner and staff, and a number of ladies had attended in response to the invitation of the Rao Saheb. Refreshments, except wines and liqueurs, which might be objectionable to an orthodox Brahmin like Mr. Mandlik, were provided for the visitors. The evening's entertainment was brought to a close with an exhibition of costly fire-works, the party separating shortly before midnight. Among those present were observed—Sir Charles Sargent, Mr. Justice Melvill, Mr. Justice West, Mr. Justice Kemball, Mr. Justice Pinhey, Messrs. C. E. Fox, Newcome Fox, W. E. Hart, E. C. K. Ollivant, H. Starling, Jardine, Kirkpatrick, Dr. Weir, Messrs. Rienzi Walton, R. P. Brunton, C. Braham, J. W. Smith, Dr. Dymock, Dr. Wellington Grey, Professor Wordsworth, Professor Peterson, Messrs. Grattan Geary, J. Stewart, N. Spencer, J. F. Hutchinson, H. Curwen, General Hewett, Rao Bahadoor Gunputrao Bhasker, Messrs. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I., Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, R. N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, N. R. Ranina, Raghunath N. Khote, Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, K. R. Cama, Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, and Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee.

THE MOHORRUM.

THE Mahomedan festival called the Mohorrum will be brought to a close this evening at about sunset. For this occasion the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. Gell, has issued licences to construct one hundred and seventy-five *taboots* and seven hundred and twenty-six *punjas*. These will be distributed as follows. In the A. Division, which extends from Colaba, and includes the Fort, Esplanade, Arthur Crawford market, and Boree-bunder, there will be 10 taboots and 20 punjas. In the B. Division, which extends from portion of Dhobie Talao, and includes Lohar Chawl, Kudduck, Chuckla, Mandvie, and Oomercarry, there will be 75 taboots and 170 punjas. In the C. Division, which extends from portion of Dhobie Talao, and includes Sonapore, Bholeshwar, Kalbadavie, Breach Candy, Girgaum Khetwady, and Tardeo, there will be 53 taboots and 216 punjas. In the E. Division, which extends from Camateepoora, and includes Byculla, Mazagon, Parell, and Sewree, there will be 30 taboots and 307 punjas. In the F. Division, which extends from Worlee, and includes Mahim, Sion, Dadur, and Matoonga there will be 7 taboots and 13 punjas. In the D. Division, which extends from Chowpatty, and includes Malabar-hill and Mahaluxmee, there will be no taboots or punjas.

At about noon to-day the taboots and punjas from the several sections of the city will move in a procession in due order by the usual route through Bhendy-bazaar-road, thence from the Bible Depository through the Esplanade Cross-road over the Carnac-bunder railway overbridge, and thence to the sea shore at Cooly-bunder, where the immersion ceremony will be performed.

The European police officers in charge of sections will be mounted, and will follow up each procession that leaves their district of supervision, to maintain order. During the course of the afternoon, while the procession is passing, the tramway cars will cease running through the Kalbadavie and the Bhendy-bazaar road, so that through communication by tramway to Byculla will be stopped for a time. The European police officers have been warned to maintain order during the procession, and the parties concerned have also been instructed to abide by the orders of the police escorting the procession.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.

Volunteer Parade, 5 p. m. (Madras time.)

Gaiety Theatre, native performance, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 1st:—Clan Murray (s), from Liverpool; Arrow (s), Cutch. Yesterday:—Kashgar (s), Shanghai; Scindia (s), Calcutta; Vorwaerts (s), Hongkong; Hispania (s), Liverpool; Ravenna (s), Sydney.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Zambesi (s), for China; Surat (s), Australia; Oriental (s), K. Coast and Kurrachee.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Clan Murray entered, and Calabria left, the dock on Thursday; the s. s. Zambesi and the Surat left it yesterday.

EVADING THE LIQUOR LICENCE.—Ali Asgar Kajam was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of selling spirituous liquors by retail without a licence from the Collector of Bombay. He was fined Rs. 25.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The total number of new patients treated during the last month at the head-office of this institution, Dhobitalao, was 1,640; the average daily attendance being 266.

THEFT AT PARELL.—Mr. Lazarus Frankeman, residing on the Parell-road, reported to the police on Thursday last the loss of sundry miscellaneous articles of the value of Rs. 78 from his shop during his absence.

ACCIDENT AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—Tookaram Kondeea, a ship's labourer, while working yesterday in the hold of the s. s. Lizzie English got his lower jaw, left collar-bone, and two ribs on the same side fractured by three bags of linseed falling on him. He is under treatment in the G. T. Hospital.

CHEATING.—A Mahomedan named Abbas Hayat was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of dishonestly inducing one Beebee, woman, to deliver to him three gold rings valued at Rs. 42, and Rs. 15 in cash, the property of Seedoo Esau, and appropriating the property to his own use. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.—Two noted characters named Pittamber Sooba, *alias* Abdoo Raymon Ismail, and Baboo Ismail were yesterday convicted of being found loitering by night at Duncan-road, and failing to render a satisfactory account of themselves, they being reputed thieves. They were each sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

A BREACH OF THE MUNICIPAL ACT.—Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, secretary and treasurer of the Akbar Manufacturing Company, was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of not complying with a notice, dated the 31st October last, from the Municipal Commissioner, to clean his premises at the Carnac-bunder as required under the provisions of the Municipal Act. He was fined Rs. 50.

FIRE.—A fire broke out on Thursday night in the house of Allaruckia Vuzzeer at New Bengalpoora Cross-lane, where the occupant has a fire-works store without a licence from the Municipal Commissioner. Fortunately prompt assistance having been rendered by the townspeople and neighbours, the fire was quickly extinguished, before any serious damage was done.

EXAMINATIONS.—The undermentioned officers have permission to appear before the Civil and Military Examination Committee which assembles at the New Secretariat, first storey, at 1 a. m. on Monday next, the 5th instant. for examination in the native languages:—Hindustani.—Major H. L. Dundas, Dy. Asst. Adjt. Genl. B. D., Lieut. G. L. Melliss, Berkshire Regt.; Lieut. E. H. Bethell, R. E., Lieut. M. B. Salmon, 30th Regiment; Lieut. G. M. Gawne, 2nd Batt. Royal Lancers, and Lieut. J. H. J. Moore, The Royal Irish. Persian.—Lieut. F. A. C. Kregar, 17th Regiment. N. I.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION AT KURRACHEE.—The matriculation examination held at Kurrachee under the superintendence of the Reverend J. Bambridge terminated on Wednesday. There were in all 45 candidates, of whom 3 (Masters Thomas Shaw, Alfred D'Souza, and Stephen Wilson) were prepared in the Kurrachee Grammar School for the first time. Considering the short time Mr. Savage has had charge of this institution, this fact is creditable to him, and we shall be glad to hear that his pupils have been successful. The High School of Kurrachee, under the able direction of its head-master, Mr. E. D. Talati, prepared 12 boys, and the remainder belonged to the High Schools of Hydrabad and Shikarpur.—*Sind Civil and Military Gazette.*

VOLUNTEER CLUB AT KURRACHEE.—The Sind Volunteers are going to start a club for themselves. No civilian, not a volunteer, will be admitted as member, but it will be open to military men in staff employ. The club will be maintained by a small subscription, and will embrace a library, billiard-room, reading-room, &c., and we hear that accommodation will be provided in it to Volunteers passing through the station. This is a good move, one that will gain the corps that popularity and support which it so well deserves. We hope every young man in Kurrachee fit to be a volunteer will come forward and join its ranks, especially now that the subscription is quite optional, and the demands on one's time are so few and light.—*Ibid.*

CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION.—The Bugla Salamat Savaye, which was sunk in the harbour through collision with the B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Calcutta, on the 4th instant, had on board, as passengers from Ormara, a station on the Mekran coast, Mr. Marston of the Indo-European Telegraph Department and his family, who, it appears, have suffered considerably by the loss of all their kit, and a large sum of money, the savings of many years. Mr. Marston, we are told, purposes memorializing for compensation. Government do not, as a rule, recognize claims from its officers in cases of this character, except under certain special circumstances; but Mr. Marston's case is one deserving of consideration, and will doubtless enlist the sympathy and support of his superiors.—*Ibid.*

KURRACHEE HARBOUR.—Our local contemporary's statement that the B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Canara got aground in the channel while going out on the 22nd instant is incorrect. The Agents of the company inform us that on the 21st—that is, the previous day—in swinging at her moorings in the harbour the vessel slightly touched the ground. There is nothing surprising in this, as lately we have had very low spring tides, and it is a common thing for long and deep steamers to touch occasionally in such cases. We constantly read of steamers taking ground in the Clyde and in the Suez Canal without any fuss being made about the matter. The Kurrachee harbour is not deteriorating in the least, and although, as mentioned in our last issue, the performance of the new dredger Nearchus falls considerably short of the specification, yet good progress has been made, and we hope a year hence that very marked effects from its work will be manifest.—*Ibid.*

TRAMWAYS FOR KURRACHEE.—The Kurrachee Municipality some short time ago invited tenders for the construction of a tramway, and we now learn that Messrs. Matthew and Co., of London, are to undertake the work. As a beginning the line will extend from Keamari to a point opposite Mr. Jamsetjee Rustomjee's shop in the camp facing the Old Post-office Square, and thence to the cantonment railway station, with the necessary diversions to the more important points *en route.* Messrs. Matthew and Co. will pay the Municipality at the rate of Rs. 500 per mile annually for the working of the trams. This sum is by no means high, but indirectly it will help to improve the funds by reason of the cost of road repairs and conservancy, which at present form somewhat formidable items of expenditure. The work is to be completed in two years, and the cars are to be of English manufacture. It has not been decided yet whether steam or horse power will be used to work them; but the former is decidedly preferable, and though costing heavily at first, will in the end be found to be the cheaper of the two.—*Ibid.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 1ST DECEMBER, 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ...	29·910
Temperature of the Air ...	77·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...	69·2
Dew Point ...	65·2
Relative humidity of Air ...	·669
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)..	6·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)..	84·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a.m)	69·0
General Direction of Wind*	NNE, NE, ENE, NE, WNW, NW, NNWW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours* ...	195

* From midnight to midnight.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

Statement of Traffic for the week ending Nov. 26, 1881.

Open 1,448½ miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching ...	1,20,211	0	0
Merchandise ...	6,21,885	0	0
Electric Telegraph ...	6,564	0	0
Total Rs....	7,48,660	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,275½ miles ... Total Rs...	5,45,505	0	0
Increase...	[illegible]	0	0

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

(HOURS OF SERVICE MADRAS TIME).

2ND SUNDAY IN ADVENT.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.

11-30 a.m.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 50 and 403.

6 p.m.—Litany.

6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 52 and 203. Anthem, "Judge me, O God."

Daily Prayers in the morning at 7½ o'clock, and in the evening at 5-15 o'clock.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

2ND SUNDAY IN ADVENT, DECEMBER 4.

8 a.m. (Madras time)—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns, 243 and 51.

5-30 p.m. (Madras time)—Sunday School.

6-30 p.m. (Madras time)—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns, 243, 51, and 52.

The offertory for church expenses and poor relief.

HARBOUR MISSION SERVICE.

AFLOAT.

Divine Service on Sunday evening in Prince's Dock will be on s. s. Wistow Hall. The other services will be as usual.

R. F. WINTER, Harbour Chaplain.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held to-morrow (Sunday) morning at 11 o'clock on board the ship William Douglas. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend. A launch for friends from shore will leave Sassoon Dock at 10-15, Arthur-bunder at 10-25, and the Apollo-bunder at 10-35 a.m.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the meeting of the Council yesterday there were present the Chairman (Dr. Cook), Sir F. Souter, Colonel Hancock, Captain Morland, Dr. Pinkerton, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Mr. R. N. Khote, Mr. R. M. Sayani, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee, and Mr. M. Nowrojee Banajee.

THE TANK IN THE J. J. HOSPITAL COMPOUND.

The Chairman, with reference to Dick's Tank in the compound of the J. J. Hospital, said that from time to time during the hot weather the tank had been a source of nuisance and danger to the women in the lying-in hospital. Some years ago an attempt was made to pump out this tank, but the rain came on too soon, and the work was not finished. On further complaint being made, the Government referred the matter to the Municipal Commissioner, and he pointed out that it was Government property and the Municipality ought not to be made liable for it. On closer examination, he (the Chairman) found that the reason why this tank, which was blasted out of the rock, was foul was that it was flooded by a stream of sewage through a gutter close by. It was also fouled by the people who brought in vegetables for sale in the city every morning. These people took the opportunity of washing their vegetables at this spot, and throwing dead leaves in, so that the water was charged with organic matter to a great extent. He (the Chairman) thought it might not be necessary to fill it up, and that it might be kept perfectly pure. At one end of the tank was another small tank, and it was through this tank that the foul matter from the neighbouring drain percolated. This small tank was about 20 feet square, and he suggested that it should be filled in and a wall built between the two. The water of the large tank might be kept clear by putting in a certain number of fishes. So far as he knew, it was not necessary to fill up the large tank, which might be rendered an ornament instead of a nuisance to the city.

Mr. Nowrojee Banajee said Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy made the tank at a cost of Rs. 22,000, and handed it over to the Government.

The Chairman remarked that the tank was originally private property, and was then given over to the city when the city was Government property, but it now, as a matter of course, belonged to the Municipality.

The Municipal Commissioner said the tank was public property in the sense that the hospital was—neither more nor less. The question was, whether the Municipality thought it worth while to fill up the tank.

The Chairman asked if the Council would accept the tank under the terms proposed.

Dr. Pinkerton thought the Council ought to take the tank. He considered that all tanks should be in the possession and under the control of the Municipality.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy was of opinion that the tank should be taken over.

The Municipal Commissioner said the matter would not rest there. If the Council took the tank they would have to fill it up.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee thought the Municipality ought not to be burdened with the prospect of taking over large tanks.

Col. Hancock asked if the tank in question was a public convenience.

The Commissioner said that undoubtedly the public used it.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee proposed that considering the use to which the tank could be put and the responsibility which the Municipality would incur, the Council did not think it advisable to accept the offer of the Government to take over the tank.

The resolution was carried.

HOUSE CONNECTIONS.

The Municipal Commissioner forwarded correspondence on the subject of experimental fittings for house connections for Camatteepoora. With reference to this matter the Commissioner said he would ask the Council if they would come to a conclusion in regard to the way in which the house connections should be done, and the way in which they should be paid for. When the matter was first brought forward by Mr. Pedder, he (the Commissioner) believed it was assumed that the house connections would be paid for by the owners, but he thought there had been a general feeling that this would not be a wise step, as, if done at all, it should be done in the first instance by the Municipality, whether they should recoup themselves in many cases being another question. If done at all, he thought it ought to be done by the agency and under the supervision of the Municipal Engineers. If the house connections of the first section were to be done by a loan, then on the same ground the house connections of Camatteepoora ought to be done in the same way. A sum of money had been sanctioned for the Camatteepoora house connections, and if the Council and Corporation determined that the cost of those connections should be met by a loan, that sum would be again available in current revenue.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee said he would submit for the consideration of the Corporation the important question whether it was desirable for the Municipality to bear the entire cost of the house connections. There was a worthy and all-powerful Government owning much property in the city, and there were also the Port Trust and many wealthy landlords.

Dr. Pinkerton said that as the law stood the Municipality could compel people to pay for house connections, and if they waited for an Act the matter must be adjourned *sine die.*

The Municipal Commissioner, in reply to Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, said the law gave the Corporation power to compel house connections to be made, but not to compel payment.

Ultimately a resolution was passed to the effect that the house connections should be put in hand without delay, that the Municipality should undertake the work, and the question whether the cost is ultimately to be defrayed by the Municipality in whole or in part, or be recovered, be referred to a special committee of the Corporation for report, and the question of the provision of privy fittings be dealt with separately after the result of the experiment now about to be undertaken is made known.

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

A memorandum dated 22nd instant was read from the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding, for information, Government resolution No. 3814, dated 14th idem, General Department, sanctioning the creation of the appointment of an assistant surgeon, on a salary of Rs. 250 per mensem, for the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, stating that the salary will ordinarily be met from the Municipal grant of Rs. 36,000 per annum for the maintenance charges of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, but if in any year that grant is insufficient for the purpose after defraying the other charges, Government will make up the deficiency from provincial funds. Mr. R. R. Dadina has been appointed such assistant surgeon from the 16th September, 1881.

Mr. R. N. Khote said the principle on which the hospital had hitherto been conducted was ignored in this resolution. The Rs. 36,000 were intended only for the maintenance of the hospital, not for the salaries of any of the medical officers employed there.

The Chairman said he expressed an opinion the other day that the time had come when the hospital should have its staff principally from the medical profession of Bombay, who were quite capable of carrying on the work. He thought, therefore, that this resolution rather continued a wrong principle. There was not the slightest doubt that the surgeon of the hospital required assistance, and that there ought to be a second medical officer in case of the first falling ill. But, as he said before, he thought the time had certainly arrived when the profession, as a profession, might find gratuitous labour which would entirely prevent the necessity of coming on the Government funds.

After some further conversation the matter was referred to the Corporation with the expression of opinion that the Government might be reminded that the salary of the assistant surgeon should not be a charge on the donation paid by the Municipality for the maintenance of the hospital only.

The Council then adjourned.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 2.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

ALLEGED MISAPPLICATION OF TRUST FUNDS.

SHA VELJEE NATHA *vs.* LALLJEE KESSOWJEE AND OTHERS.

THE plaint in this case, which was presented to his lordship some days ago, stated that by an indenture dated the 17th April, 1869, made between Poonjabhai, widow of Bhimsey Ruttonsey, and others, she and Heerjee Dosa granted to defendant and others a piece of ground, with the building standing thereupon, known as Bhimpoora, situated at Chinch-bunder, upon trust, to receive the rents and profits, and manage the same upon trust under certain arrangements mentioned at length in the indenture. In 1871 it was arranged between the plaintiff and the defendants that the rents and profits of the trust should be collected by the first defendant and deposited with the firm of Dyabhoy Cullianjee as bankers of the trust. On the 31st January, 1875, it was resolved at a meeting of the plaintiff and defendants that the first defendant should keep in his hands out of the rents and profits Rs. 100 only for miscellaneous expenses, paying the balance to the bankers of the trust. Now the plaintiff said that the first defendant had not paid to the bankers the whole of the rents and profits received by him, but had used for his own purposes sums of money out of them. In March, 1881, the plaintiff discovered that the first defendant had deposited with the bankers only Rs. 800, appropriating to his own use Rs. 3,800 out of the rents and profits received by him during the Samvat year 1936. Since April, 1881, the plaintiff himself had collected the rents and profits. He had frequently requested the first defendant to repay to him the Rs. 3,800, but the latter had refused to do so. The plaint therefore prayed for a decree against the first defendant for Rs. 3,800, with interest; that an account may be taken of the trust premises; that the first defendant may be removed from the office of trustee, and that a new trustee may be appointed in his place; that, if necessary, the trusts may be administered under the directions of the court, &c.

His lordship accepted the plaint as a long cause.

A SUIT FOR DAMAGES AGAINST A JUDGE.

MR. DESSIMIR *vs.* MR. NATHANIEL SPENCER.

THE plaintiff was lately employed as a European bailiff in the Small Causes Court, of which the defendant is the second judge. The plaintiff, who appeared in person, presented to his lordship a petition praying to be allowed to sue the defendant *in formâ pauperis* to recover Rs. 10,000 as damages for wrongful dismissal from his office of bailiff. The plaintiff, on being dismissed, appealed to Government, and his petition being forwarded for report to the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, Mr. Hart made a departmental inquiry, with the result that he could see no reason to interfere with Mr. Spencer's order of dismissal. His lordship accepted the petition, and the matter will come on in its turn for investigation whether or not plaintiff is a pauper.

INSPECTION OF A LETTER.

DOSIBAEE *vs.* HEERJEEBHOY HORMUSJEE SHROFF.

MR. LANG appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Inverarity for the defendant. This was a summons, granted on the application of the defendant against the plaintiff, who is his sister, requiring her to shew cause why she should not allow him inspection of a letter, a copy of which had been annexed to the plaint, purporting to be in the handwriting of the defendant. The suit had been brought to recover a parcel of pearls which the plaintiff alleged she had entrusted to the defendant for sale, or in default, the value of the pearls, Rs. 8,750. The plaintiff refused to give the inspection on the ground that the defendant had not filed his written statement, and was not entitled to see the letter before he admitted or denied receipt of the pearls. He wanted the inspection, it was alleged, only to make up his mind whether or not he should admit the writing of the document.

His lordship held that the defendant was not entitled to the inspection asked for, and the summons was accordingly dismissed.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE WEST).

SUIT FOR JUDICIAL SEPARATION.

ANNIE HEMINGWAY *vs.* JOSEPH HEMINGWAY.

MR. SADASHEW, instructed by Messrs. Chalk and Walker, applied, on behalf of the petitioner, for a rule *nisi* to show cause why alimony *pendente lite* at the rate prayed for in the petition should not be granted to his client by her husband, the respondent.

It appears from the petition that on the 26th December, 1876, the petitioner was lawfully married to the respondent at the Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay. After the marriage the petitioner cohabited with the respondent at Bombay and elsewhere, and they have five children living of the marriage of ages ranging from 13 to 2 years. In January, 1881, and at divers other times, the respondent committed adultery with one Stella, who was staying with the petitioner as her children's companion, at their residence in Sutna. On the 28th and 29th of May last, and at divers other times, the respondent also committed adultery with one Mrs. S. at Dadur and elsewhere. In January, 1881, the respondent conducted himself towards the petitioner with great harshness and cruelty, abusing her in the grossest and most insulting language, and assaulting her severely on the face with his clenched fist. Under the circumstances the petitioner, in the month of January, 1881, withdrew from cohabitation with the respondent, and has ever since lived apart from him. On the 31st May last he left Bombay, and proceeded to Brijnath, in the Kangra Valley, where Mrs. S. shortly afterwards followed him, and he has ever since been living there in open adultery with her. The petitioner also states that no collusion exists between her and the respondent with respect to the subject of this suit. She therefore prays for a judicial separation, and that the court may allow her such sum or sums of money by way alimony as may seem fit, and that the court will make some proper provision with respect to the custody, maintenance, and education of the children.

The learned counsel read the affidavits of the petitioner in support of his motion. It is as follows:—Joseph Hemingway was during the construction of the Prince's Dock for a period of two years and a half employed by Messrs. Glover and Company at a salary of Rs. 350 per month. Prior to such employment the respondent was employed for many years in the G. I. P. Company on a salary of Rs. 250 per month. He ceased to be employed in the Prince's Dock in 1869. Since that time he was again employed by the G. I. P. R. Co. at Sutna on a salary of Rs. 250 per month. In addition to this, he made large sums of money from other sources, and his income was for many years upwards of Rs. 600 per month. He is now possessed of considerable property, moveable and immoveable, of the value of not less than Rs. 40,000 or Rs. 50,000. He is not now in receipt of any salary, and has recently purchased land at Brijnath, in the Kangra Valley, where he is now residing. He left the petitioner in Bombay and proceeded to Brijnath at the commencement of June last, and has not since returned to her. The respondent allowed her to draw from the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, where he keeps an account, a sum of Rs. 80 for the months of July and August. Since the month of August he has only allowed her to draw Rs. 30 per month. This sum is wholly insufficient for the support of the petitioner and the three infant children in her charge. One of the children is only six years old, in a very delicate state of health, and constantly requires medical attendance. The petitioner prays that the court will decree such sum of money by way of maintenance, *pendente lite* as it might deem fit.

His lordship granted the rule *nisi*, which was made returnable on the 9th January.

ANTICIPATED REVIVAL OF THE INCOME-TAX.

THE *Pioneer* writes:—There is reason to be profoundly uneasy on the subject of Indian taxation. Everyone knows that selfish interests in England have long been exerted to procure the entire abolition of the Indian customs duties. Breached as these have been already by the attacks of the late financial administration, the defence of the ruins is not a very easy task. But the final collapse of these would probably result in consequences so grievous and scandalous, that it is hardly right to discuss them in cool and measured language For if the customs duties go, the income-tax will have to be resuscitated; that at any rate is the rumour which reaches us under circumstances which constrain us to treat as a serious danger a contingency which would otherwise seem too monstrous for serious consideration. Of course, it would be absurd to suppose that the Government of India on its own motion is desirous of courting the public indignation, which would follow the revival of the income-tax,—or let us say of inflicting on the country the profound annoyances which that wretched tax has always brought in its train when planted in this uncongenial soil. * * * Certainly for the present there can only be a danger to deal with,—there cannot be a settled programme. First of all the provisions of next year's budget must still be in a fluid state. It is not the custom to bring them into shape at so early a date as this. Secondly, Major Baring was Private Secretary to Lord Northbrook when that Viceroy went very thoroughly into the income-tax question and clearly ascertained how clumsy, mischievous and obnoxious a tax it was, how deeply the people resented it in all its bearings, how it gave rise to extortion of so gigantic a character that experienced officials declared the sum total taken from the people as extortion over and above the proper assessments to equal the sum total paid into the public treasuries. Lord Northbrook having tried the income-tax, and having found it guilty on all counts, finally and solemnly abolished it; and no Viceroy in this country ever performed a single act which won him so much popularity. Major Baring is alive to all this, and must know quite well that the reimposition of the income-tax now, will make Lord Ripon the most unpopular Viceroy of the century. The feeling about him at present is more than favourable; his kindly sympathies and genial nature are quickly kindling the affections of the Indian people. But all the more will their indignation gather weight if the fair words and promises with which his *regimé* has been inaugurated, are followed up by what they will regard as the perpetration of a monstrous wrong. Certainly, therefore, it would be unreasonable to suppose that any man belonging to the present Government of India can wish to reimpose the income-tax and put himself *aux prises* deliberately with the whole public opinion of the country. But none the less is the danger we speak of, one which every voice in this country which can exercise any appreciable influence, should be raised to protest against. It is just possible that the thorough ventilation of the questions at issue now, may avert the catastrophe. In a couple of months more it may be too late."

SMUGGLING OPIUM.

SMUGGLING OPIUM.—The Bengal Board of Revenue reports that illicit dealings in opium still prevail to a large extent. A good deal of contraband opium is consumed by the landholders in Sarun, who get it from their tenantry. The Commissioner of Patna has suggested that the treasury should sell opium, one seer at a time, direct to wealthy families; but the Board has rejected the proposal, thinking it unlikely that respectable native gentlemen would come forward to buy opium publicly. During the year reported on 1880-81, there were several seizures of contraband opium. The Commissioner of Burdwan reports three cases in which the opium was found hidden in bags of grain received from up-country at the Howrah Railway Station. As much as 2 maunds 12 seers of contraband opium was found in one consignment of bags. The consignees were arrested and prosecuted before the Magistrate of Howrah, who sentenced them to various fines and imprisonment. In another case a gang of opium-smugglers, two of them being women, were found engaged in illicitly carrying the drug from Behar to a regular depôt at Calcutta. They seemed to have been engaged in these proceedings for some time past. The Opium Agent has taken steps to prevent any further supplies being obtained illicitly from the cultivators in Behar. The police made two large seizures at the Arrah and Beheah Railway stations. The smugglers in each case were Punjabis engaged in a trade with some persons in Nepal. The Hooghly police arrested several persons smuggling opium from Nepal and Behar into Chandernagore, but particulars of these cases are not given in the report. On the whole, opium smugglers were very active during the year. Nepal seems to have been overstocked with inferior opium, and the owners made great efforts to get it exported and sold in British India. A head centre of this smuggling trade was lately found living in the Nepal Terai.—*Pioneer.*

BENGAL.

THE TELEPHONE IN CALCUTTA.—In consequence of correspondence received from the agents of the Oriental Telephone Company the Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality convened a meeting of the Town Council on the 5th instant, to consider the subject of placing posts for the necessary wires in the various streets of Calcutta. To this meeting Messrs. Chalmers and Cheetham were invited, on behalf of Telephone Company, to state their views if the wires could not be placed underground, and also what rate they were prepared to offer if the concession to erect poles in the streets were made. To the first question the delegates replied that underground wires would require to be thoroughly insulated, and the expense of doing so would be absolutely prohibitory. In answer to the second question, they proposed to pay one rupee per annum, per post, of which they proposed to erect about 2,000 in Calcutta, at the rate of about 40 posts per mile. The deputation having then retired, after some consideration, the following resolution was come to:—(1) "That the Agents of the Company be requested to state in writing whether they could arrange to carry the wires underground, in order to obviate the risk that may arise after the storms if the wires be placed above ground, and (2) that the Chairman be requested to ascertain from the Bombay Municipality the terms that may be settled there with the Telephone Company." Accordingly, a reply was sent by the agents, which was, in substance, that at present it was impracticable to lay the wires underground. This was submitted before the meeting of the next Town Council, and it was further resolved "that the agents of the Telephone Company be asked to state definitely on what lines of road they wish to commence operations, and to submit a scheme as to the course of their operations in town."—*Indian Daily News.*

MADRAS.

COURT OF ENQUIRY.—The Government have decided to hold a Court of Enquiry to investigate the circumstances which led to the loss of the steam hopper barges Hobart and Salisbury in the Madras Harbour during the recent cyclone. A committee has been convened for the purpose, the members of which will be the Hon'ble P. Macfadyen, Colonel Weldon, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and Major Thompson, Deputy Chief Engineer, Public Works Deparment.—*Times.*

CHOLERA AT TRICHINOPOLY AND ELSEWHERE.—Our Trichinopoly correspondent writes, dated 28th November:—I am sorry to say that cholera has been rather busy amongst us at Trichinopoly since the 24th ultimo. From that date to the 25th instant over 940 cases were reported, one-half of which proved fatal. There have been a few cases in the 6th Regiment at Poottoor and in the 21st Regiment N. I., at Shengolam; but not a single case has as yet occurred in the 30th Regiment N. I. The epidemic made its appearance in the District Jail, and at present it is causing some anxiety to the authorities in charge of the local Central Jail. A large number of the convicts have been attacked, and several of them have succumbed to the disease. A cholera camp about a mile from the Jail for the convicts is being established. Mr. Dunlop, Apothecary, is at present doing cholera duty in the Jail. Recent accounts state that the epidemic is disappearing in Trichinopoly. From private letters received, I hear the epidemic has made its appearance at Tanjore, Combaconum and Cuddalore. It has not appeared as yet in Negapatam. It is rather remarkable that the famous island of Srirangam in this district enjoys an immunity from the ravages of the disease. Is this owing to the extraordinary cleanliness of its inhabitants, or the great sanctity of the place? The Srirangam festival and fair are fast approaching, and it is hoped that the influx of pilgrims and visitors this season will not be large.—*Id.*

CRICKET.

MADRAS VS. BANGALORE.—A friendly tournament between the Bangalore C. C. and Madras C. C. was brought to a close at the end of last week by a cricket match between the above teams. The tournament consisted of double rackets, two double lawn-tennis matches, single, lawn-tennis, and single and double billiard matches, all of which were won by Madras, except one of the double lawn tennis sets, in which Bangalore was victorious. The cricket match ended, in a draw, considerably in favor of the Bangalore Eleven, who had only 9 runs to make, and four wickets to fall. Subjoined is the score:—

MADRAS.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Major Pennycuick, b Forbes ..	15	b McLeod ..	2
Mr. H. G. Wedderburn, b McLeod ..	15	b Forbes ..	0
Mr. H. C. King, b McLeod ..	42	b McLeod ..	4
Mr. E. H. Johnson, b McLeod ..	7	b McLeod ..	37
Mr. C. Coles, b Maltby ..	19	b McLeod ..	11
Mr. W. P. Crake, not out ..	22	b Forbes ..	2
Colonel Prendergast, run out ..	1	b Forbes ..	6
Mr. W. Baddeley, b Forbes ..	3	b McLeod ..	4
Mr. A. Cavendish, b McLeod ..	0	b Forbes ..	5
Mr. A. H. Bagot, b McLeod ..	2	not out ..	3
Mr. Scott, b McLeod ..	0	b McLeod ..	0
Lc. Corpl. Robinson, b Forbes ..	5	b McLeod ..	1
Byes, &c. ...	2	byes, &c ..	7
	133		82

BANGALORE.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Colonel Cox, b King ..	37	b Pennycuick ..	0
Mr. Antey, b Pennycuick ..	7	not out ..	2
Mr. Maslin, b Crake ..	19	b Crake ..	2
Captain Kensington, b Crake ..	0	b Pennycuick ..	10
Major Maltby, b Crake ..	11	b Pennycuick ..	17
Major McLeod, b Coles ..	17		
Mr. Goodwyn, b Coles ..	15		
Mr. Kierton, b Coles ..	0	b Crake ..	1
Mr. Forbes, b Pennycuick ..	8	b Crake ..	0
Mr. Smith, b Pennycuick ..	22	not out ..	7
Dr. Benson, thrown out by Coles ..	8		
Mr. Grant, not out ..	0	b Crake ..	7
Byes, &c ..	17		
	161		46

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

THE PUNJAB CLUB.—The 5th half-yearly general meeting of the members of the Punjab Club was held on Saturday, the 25th instant, at which the following members were present:—Mr. Barnes, Dr. Brown, Mr. Fras. Haden Cope, Mr. E. B. Cope, Dr. Center, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Fanshawe, Mr. Ibbetson, Colonel Menzies, Mr. Tickell, Mr. C. J. Vansittart and Captain Wilson. The following gentlemen were elected as the Committee for the cold weather months:—Mr. Bocquet; Colonel Beadon; Dr. Center; Mr. F. H. Cope; Mr. Ibbetson; Mr. Kipling; Mr. Macdonald; Colonel Menzies; Mr. Plowden; Mr. Rawlins; Mr. Spitta; Liverpool Regiment and R. A. to appoint one member each. A general meeting of members is to be held in Christmas week, when a new Honorary Secretary will be elected, until which time Mr. Vansittart has consented to remain Honorary Secretary. The finances of the Club are in a very satisfactory state. No bad debts have been incurred, and no arrears have accumulated. The Club is over Rs. 12,000 to the good. A soda-water machine, with all the latest improvements, has just been imported and is now set up in a building erected for the purpose.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

BURMAH.

REVOLVER ACCIDENT.—On the morning of November 18th, a very serious accident took place on board the Canute at Rangoon, that will, in all probability, prove fatal. It seems the chief officer was amusing himself firing at some crows with a revolver, when one of the shots struck the mast and glancing off it, lodged in the forehead of an apprentice named John Edwards. The unfortunate lad was at once removed to the hospital, where he lies in a very critical condition. Mr. P. C. H. Snow, the Assistant Magistrate, was called upon to leave the bench at noon, in order to take the wounded lad's deposition. The chief officer was taken into custody pending enquiries. The practice of firing at crows on board the vessels in the river is very common, but measures should be adopted to put a stop to it.—*Rangoon Times.*

THE NATIVE DIFFICULTY IN NEW ZEALAND.

DECISIVE steps have been taken by the New Zealand Government to give effect to the ultimatum addressed a fortnight ago to the Maori prophet. Te Whiti, and his followers at Parihaka. Te Whiti from the first treated the proclamation with contempt. It was delivered into his hands by Mr Butler, private secretary to the Native Minister. About 150 Maoris were present, including Tohu and other well-known natives. Te Whiti directed one of them to read it aloud, and listened attentively till the middle of the last paragraph was reached, being that part in which all natives are warned to leave Te Whiti if he refuses to submit. When this point was reached, Te Whiti ordered the reader to stop, saying, "That is enough! read no more." In reply to questions put by Mr. Butler, Te Whiti said he had no answer or message to send; nothing more to say than he had already said.

Matters remained in this position until Saturday last, when Mr. Bryce, the Native Minister, with a force of 1,700 men, advanced on Parihaka. Mr. Bryce entered Parihaka with the constabulary and found the meeting square crowded with natives in holiday attire. Mr. Bryce asked Te Whiti for an answer to the proclamation of the Government, issued 14 days ago, calling upon the Maoris to accept the terms of the Government within that period of time or to leave the settlement. Te Whiti made no answer. The Riot Act was then read, and one hour allowed for compliance with the ultimatum. The natives, at the expiration of that time, having made no sign, the settlement was surrounded, and Te Whiti, together with the chiefs Tohu and Hiroki, were arrested. They offered no resistance whatever. They were immediately afterwards sent to New Plymouth under a strong escort.

Another account says:—Mr. Bryce refused to allow any representatives of the press to accompany the advance: but four reporters got into Parihaka during the night preceding the interview. They found the natives, about 2,500 in number, quietly awaiting the arrival of the troops. Te Whiti and Tohu received the reporters hospitably, and placed them in an empty whare, from which they saw and heard everything that took place. The natives appeared quite unconcerned. They had cleared away the fences to allow the troops free entry, and had provided food as a present for them. When the troops were seen coming, Tohu warned the natives against violence or resistance, no matter what was done. Te Whiti and Tohu, with their wives, walked away quietly with the constables. Hiroki only was handcuffed. Before leading, Te Whiti and Tohu urged the people to be steadfast and firm in peaceful work. After they had been removed, another old chief advised the people to continue Te Whiti's work, even if all were arrested on the land of their ancestors.—*Melbourne Argus,* Nov.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY.

AUC..ON SALE of moveable property in house No. 15, Borah Musjid-street in Golla-lane, Fort.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by public auction TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 4th day of December instant, in House No. 15, Borah Musjid-street, Golla-lane, Fort, the residence of the late Awabai, widow of Framjee Jeevajee Gardina, by order of the executors of the will of the said deceased, the moveable property consisting of tables, chairs, cots, couches, cupboards, hanging globe lamps, iron safe and a large number of copper cooking utensils, China and copper brass wares.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, 3rd December, 1881. Auctioneer.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. well sell by public auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c., &c.

AT 1 P.M.

1 handsome English built buggy.

1 very handsome and powerful dun country-bred pony, 13 hands, believed to be sound, a good jumper and has played polo.

1 handsome strong small pony dog-cart with a very handsome fast trotting white pony and set of brass mounted harness.

AUCTION SALE OF RAFTERS AND FIREWOOD.

Under instructions from F. H. De Britto, Esq., the receiver of the Estate of the late Cursetjee Cowasjee Bhandoopwalla, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will on SUNDAY, the 11th instant, at 12 a.m., sell by public auction, at Bhandoop Distillery, Bhandoop, about 7,000 rafters and 2,000 can dies of firewood. Terms—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the goods to be removed within two days from the day of sale.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

1 double barrel B. L. C. F. Rifle with rebounding locks in case with implements complete by E. M. Reilly.

1 double barrel B. L. C. F. hammerless gun in case with implements complete by Adams and Co.

BONA-FIDE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Cumballa-hill, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, black and gilt pier glasses and brackets, crockery and glassware, carpets, marble pillars, a first-rate mahogany full-sized slate billiard table by Thurston, with balls, cues, bronze, kerosine lamps, &c., complete, English brass and iron bedsteads, first-rate cromos, rich table ornaments, handsome China and glass vases, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of C. E. Fox, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 a. m. on the same day.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 3rd December, 1881.

NOTICES.

SALBERG BROS. & CO.,
CALCUTTA, LONDON, PARIS, LUXEMBURG, SWITZERLAND,
WHOLESALE WATCH MANUFACTURERS,

HAVE now OPENED an Indian Branch at Calcutta. All letters will receive immediate attention.

1, Clive Row.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder		in kegs of 25 lbs.	Rs 9-0 per keg.
Do.	F	do.	,, 12-0 do.
Do.	FF	do.	,, 12-8 do.
Do.	FFF	do.	,, 13-0 do.
½ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	,, 10-8 per doz bl.
Do.	FF	do.	,, 11-0 do.
Do.	FFF	do.	,, 12-0 do.
1 lb. tins	F	do.	,, 9-8 do.
Do.	FF	do.	,, 10-0 do.
Do.	FFF	do.	,, 11-0 do.
Do.	A W/1 American	do.	,, 18-0 do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	,, 24-0 do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	,, 45-0 per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street May 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors. Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,

APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman Street, London;
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate Street, London;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London;
SANGER and SONS, Oxford Street, London;
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co., Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MASCURINE and Co.

AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM, Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market near Jumma Musjid

WHEREAS it has come to the notice of the firm of WHAMPOA and COMPANY, Merchants of Singapore, that TEA bearing an imitation of their TRADE MARK is being imported into Bombay, and sold there as the genuine tea of Whampoa and Company, the following notice, which has been published in Singapore, is published in Bombay for general information; and notice is hereby given that proceedings will be taken against all persons in Bombay falsely using their Trade Mark or importing selling or dealing with tea bearing the false Trade mark.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS for many years past WHAMPOA and COMPANY, of Singapore, have sold Tea made up in packets and cases bearing the following mark or chop—

W (in diamond)
CHUNMEE LOONGKEE
WOOSEE SOONCHONG
SINGAPORE,

(the word "LOONGKEE" being the Chinese chop of the firm of WHAMPOA & Co. in Teluk Ayer Street, Singapore.) And Whereas it has come to their notice that evil disposed persons have lately been counterfeiting their said mark or chop and placing it on tea of a much inferior quality, the packets and cases bearing a close imitation of their said mark.

NOTICE is hereby given that the said mark or chop is the trade mark of the firm of WHAMPOA & Co., of Singapore, and that proceedings will be taken against all persons counterfeiting the said mark or selling, shipping or dealing with tea bearing such counterfeited mark.

WHAMPOA & CO.
Singapore, 29th July, 1881.

ORIENTAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, Limited.

BELL AND EDISON'S SYSTEM.
CAPITAL £300,000.

DIRECTORS IN LONDON.
Chairman: JOHN PENDER, ESQ., M. P.

SIR JULIUS VOGEL, K. C. M. G.
SIR ALEXANDER ARMSTRONG, K. C. B.
SIR WILLIAM THOMPSON, KNT.
PATRICK CARNEGY, ESQ., C. I. E.
JOHN G. BIGELOW, ESQ.
COLONEL GOURAND.
WILLIAM W. CARGILL, ESQ.
HON. GARDINER G. HUBBARD.

BANKERS IN LONDON.
MESSRS. SMITH, PAYNE AND SMITHS, Lombard-street, E.C.

GENERAL MANAGER IN INDIA AND CEYLON,
CLEMENT D. LEGGATT, ESQ.

THE Company is now prepared to commence its operations in Bombay, and to connect Subscribers with the Exchange about to be erected.

THE SUBSCRIPTION will afford oral communication as often and as long as desired between subscribers over the whole of Bombay.

THE AREA over which a subscriber can converse will increase exactly as the operations of the Company are extended over the Island.

THE SUBSCRIPTION will be Rupees Three Hundred per annum, and for this sum the Company will maintain, in good working order and condition, the line and apparatus of each subscriber.

THE CENTRAL EXCHANGE will be opened without delay.

THE LINES of the following subscribers are now under survey for connection with the Central Exchange, and intimation will be duly given to them, when they are connected, and the Exchange is open.

BENN, ASHLEY & CO.,
Agents in Bombay
Central Exchange, Elphinstone Buildings.

SUBSCRIBERS whose lines are now under survey for connection with the Central Exchange:—

Messrs—
AGRA BANK.
AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN L. S. CO.
BENN, ASHLEY & CO.
BANK OF BOMBAY.
A. BLASCHECK & CO.
WILLIAM. BELL & CO.
COLABA PRESS CO. IN LIQ.
CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA.
CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK.
COMPTOIR DE ESCOMPT DE PARIS.
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
COTTON ASSOCIATION, COLABA.
EWART, LATHAM & CO.
FRASER AND MILLER.
FINLAY, MUIR & CO.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.
GADDUM & CO.
HONGKONG & SHAN. BKG. CORP.
B. & A HORMASJEE.
KELLY & CO.
KILLICK, NIXON & CO

Messrs—
D. S. KEMP & CO.
KING, KING & CO.
KNOOP & CO.
LYON, & CO.
W. M. MACAULAY & CO.
MACKINON, MACKENZIE & CO.
MCCULLOCH, BEYTS & CO.
F. MASOTTI & CO.
ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.
P. & O. STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
THE PORT TRUST.
REMINGTON & CO.
RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS.
J. G. RUSSELL.
RITCHIE, STEUART & CO.
REUTER'S TELEGRAM CO.
RALLI BROTHERS.
G. W. READ.
SIGG, SULZER & CO.
Times of India NEWSPAPER
TENNENT & CO.
VOLKART BROTHERS.
VISSAM EBRAHIM & CO.
WALLACE & CO.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits at rates to be obtained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, April 1, 1881.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE:—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
,, SCOTLAND, | ,, PARIS.

and also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.

If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the party whose address is given.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.

CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

On terms which may be ascertained on application at the Bank.

All letters should be addressed, and hoondies made payable, to the AGENT, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. W. JONES,
Bombay, 8th December, 1880. Agent.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well-known Hotels, begs to inform the public that the above Hotels are now OPENED to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels, well adapted for Families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Gymkhana and in a breezy locality under the shed of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BASS & CO.'S PALE ALE.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

HOGSHEADS .... Rs. 78
KILDERKINS........ ,, 30

Special rates for regular customers.

LYON & Co.,
Sole Agents for Bass, Ratcliff, and Gretton, Limited.

NOTE.—This advertisement appears only on Saturday.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S MEDOC
BOTTLED IN BOMBAY.

Cash Rs. 9 8, credit Rs. 9 4 per dozen qts.
,, 6 0, ,, ,, 6 4 ,, pints.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE
at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz Pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche....	Rs. 35 0	Rs. 37 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole..........	,, 57 0	,, 60 0
Sparkling Moselle..........	,, 20 0	,, 22 0
STILL HOCKS, From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer..........	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 19 8
Deidesheimer..........	,, 17 8	,, 20 8
Geisenheimer..........	,, 18 8	,, 21 8
Steinwein..........	,, 22 0	..
Rudesheimer..........	,, 26 12	..
Marcobrunner..........	,, 30 8	,, 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg..........	,, 36 8	..
BRANDY.		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s **2-star Brandy	,, 30 0	..
Fromy & Rogee's Brandy..........	,, 23 0	..
Do. Brandy *** 3-star..........	,, 32 0	..
CLARETS, From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands..........	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 17 0
Les Canons..........	,, 15 0	,, 20 0
Chateau Leoville..........	,, 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte..........	,, 24 0	..
From MONTHEUIL FRANC FILS AINE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau Labranche..........	Rs. 20 0	Rs. 22 0
Chateau Larose..........	,, 20 0	..
Chateau Divian..........	,, 20 0	22 0
Chateau d'Ulzan..........	,, 20 0	..
Chateau des Tours..........	,, 20 0	..
BEER.		
IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE (1 doz. qts.)	Rs. 5 0	
Do. do. do. (1 doz. pints.)	,, 3 8	
COPENHAGEN PALE ALE ......(1 doz. qts.)	,, 5 0	
MUNICH EXPORT BEER, from the brewery of Count Pappinheim ....(1 doz. qts.)	,, 6 8	
SUNDRIES.		
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 27 0
Italian Vermouth..........	,, 18 0	..
Absinthe..........	,, 30 0	..

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay, 26th November, 1881.

CARLTON WHISKEY
ELEVEN YEARS OLD.

11 years old. 5 years old.
36 Rupees. 30 Rupees.

Same as supplied to the Carlton and other London Club Houses.

THESE GRAND OLD WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the finest Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusel Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following Testimonial has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB.

CARLTON CLUB, 1875,
December 20.

MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPY.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your inquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this spirit in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your Firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT.

It is old and soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES that the empty bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to carefully examine the Capsules and Corks to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules, and Labels are branded with Trade Mark.

For prices and terms apply to
CUTLER, PALMER AND CO..
AGENTS FOR INDIA.
SHIPPERS.—RICHARD MATHEWS & CO.,
CARLTON WHISKEY MERCHANTS,
LONDON.

DEVARENNES & Co.,
FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS, UPHOLSTERERS AND DECORATORS.
No. 6, Hummum Street.

MESSRS. D. and Co. beg to invite the attention of the public to their large and varied stock of elegant furniture.

Messrs. D. and Co. have endeavoured to meet the wishes of purchasers by making very large reductions in the former prices.

Palaces, durbars, and private houses elegantly furnished and decorated at moderate charges.

YARROW'S
SMALL STEAMERS & STEAM LAUNCHES
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO.
(LATE YARROW & HEDLEY),
ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEART-BURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London,

And of Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N. B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE
(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE,)
BOTTLED BY
MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,

May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

CALCUTTA, KURRACHEE, LUCKNOW, BENARES
BOMBAY, POONAH, CAWNPORE, LAHORE
MADRAS, AGRA, DELHI, DARJEELING
and SIMLA,

And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.,	Calcutta.
G. F. KELLNER & Co.,	Calcutta and Branches.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,	Bombay and Poonah.
E. GILLON & Co.,	Lahore.
MURRAY & Co.,	Lucknow and Meerut.

ANDRE'S NEW VENTILATED "TERAI" HAT.
EXTRA QUALITY ONLY.

A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES RESIDING IN TROPICAL CLIMATES ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR SPORTING, RIDING AND TRAVELLING.

ANDRE & CO., Hatters, 127, New Bond Street, London.

The "TERAI" HAT consists of two soft felt Wide-awakes with ventilated space between the crowns and broad brims. Can be worn single or double to suit temperature.

RECOMMENDATIONS from—
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. THE LATE EARL MAYO, late Governor-General of India.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD LYTTON, late Governor-General of India.
HIS GRACE THE RIGHT HON. THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, late Governor of Madras.
HON. W. P. ADAM, Governor of Madras.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. SIR W. H. GREGORY, Governor of Ceylon.
HON. SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces.
GENERAL SIR R. BIDDULPH, High Commissioner of Cyprus.
LIEUT-COLONEL THE HON. SIR H. RAMSAY, C.B., K.C.S.I., Commissioner of Kemaoon.
LIEUT-COLONEL OWEN TUDOR BURNE, &c., &c., &c.
And many Ladies of the highest distinction.

CAUTION.—Purchasers must see that the lining bears the stamp "ANDRE & Co., 127, New Bond Street, London. Extra Quality," with the Royal Arms.

SOLD by all the principal Merchants and Traders throughout India, Ceylon, &c.

ANDRE'S SOLA PITH AND FELT SUN HATS, FELT AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS, &c.

FRESH SHIPMENT TO HAND OF

"SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTES.

FULL COMPASS, SOLID MAHOGANY CASE SPECILLY CONSTRUCTED FOR INDIA.

The above Piano sold on the Easy Payment System.

COTTAGE PIANO,
Full Compass, solid Canadian Walnut........Rs. 375
Tin-lined packing case........................ ,, 25

Fresh shipments of new Pianos to hand by every Mail Steamer.

S. ROSE & CO.,
9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
JEWELLERS,
GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS,
OPTICIANS,
AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S
FIELD-GLASSES, PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.
AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER'S
CELEBRATED SQUARE PIANOS.

2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES, in white metal cases, are without doubt the best watches sold for this price in the world. They are in stock in open face, hunting, and half-hunting cases, in extra large, middle and smaller sizes. Price, Rs. 25, 30, 35, cash. 2 years' guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES, in open face, hunting and half-hunting cases, are a striking illustration of the excellent results obtained by them in the manufacture of cheap watches. Price Rs. 25, 26, 27. One year's guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s RAILWAY WATCHES are unsurpassed in regard to solidity of construction, durability and correctness in time keeping. Price in metal case with key, Rs. 40, 50; keyless, Rs. 50; in fine silver case, with key, Rs. 50; keyless, Rs. 70. Guarantee 2 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, in open face hunting and half-hunting cases, can be confidently recommended not only for the really good quality of their works, but also for their handy size, the solidity of their cases, and their exceedingly neat appearance. Price, in open face cases, Rs. 40, 50; in hunting and half-hunting cases, Rs. 45, 50, 60.

Gold Chains made to order on the premises by an experienced English Chainmaker.

FAVRE, LEUBA AND CO
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

GRAND SALON DE PHOTOGRAPHIE.
MESSRS. P. VUCCINO & CO.

BEG to inform their numerous clients that their Studio is now OPEN.

Every care has been given to the comfort and convenience of visitors, and the Saloon and Studio have been handsomely re-decorated and re-furnished. The Public are solicited to inspect the latest Styles of Photographs.

FOR SALE, View and Panorama of Bombay; also views from the collection of the late Major Gill.

LADIES' SHOES! LADIES' SHOES!!

FRESH STOCK just to hand per s. s. "Peshawur," suitable for Walking, Dress, and House Wear. A large assortment to select from. Bought in the best markets. Defies Comparison. Inspection invited. Prices unequalled.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
MOROCCO SHOES, Oxford lace with a neat bow. Per pair ...	7 8	COURT SHOES, fancy embroidered toes, fancy colored bows, very tastefully got up. Per pair. ...	10 8
MOLIERE SHOES, morocco, light walking. Per pair ...	8 0	MOROCCO SHOES, with embroidered toes to button with strap over instep, lined fancy Kid. Per pair ...	10 8
Patent Golosh Kid-buttoned Shoes, for walking. Per pair ...	9 8	GLACE KID HOUSE SHOES, plain fronts, with a very neat small bow. Per pair ...	8 8
MOROCCO SHOES, with bows and Silver buckles. Per pair ...	8 0	RACKET or TENNIS SHOES, in blue Canvass, with black morocco straps and caps, fluted rubber soles, very light and durable. Per pair. ...	9 8
GLACE KID SHOES, low cut, toes embroidered with black beads, and bows, a very cool Shoe. Per pair ...	10 0		
COURT SHOES, with steel embroidered toes and fancy bows, beautifully finished. Per pair ...	11 8		

Racket Shoes re-soled with fluted or plain India-rubber. Gent's Boots of all descriptions in stock or made to order, Our well known make of Boots, for taste, durability, and fit are now famed throughout India.

Our great increase of business proves that for soundness of workmanship, excellence of quality and a practical knowledge of our trade we stand unrivalled.

DUNNETT & CO.,
CIVIL AND MILITARY BOOT-MAKERS AND SADDLERS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE,
AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,
CHURCH GATE STREET. AND RAMPART ROW,

PARIS, RUE MESLAY. BOMBAY. LYONS, PLACE D'HELVETIE.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,
MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, HOSIERS, AND GLOVERS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
LADY FERGUSSON.

The "Aux Villes de France" reputation is so widely known in the Bombay Presidency that commendation is unnecessary.

Meiffre, Neveu & Cie., after prolonged and careful attention in conjunction with their Continental Houses, have succeeded in providing their Constituents with all the

LATEST FRENCH NOVELTIES AND FASHIONS,
Both in Millinery and Dress-making.

THE MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENTS Are under experienced first-class Assistants, and only the best workmanship is guaranteed.

PATTERNS SENT ON APPLICATION.

ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

CHURCH GATE STREET, AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

STRYCHNIDINE!

ACTS as a "SPECIFIC" for Nervous Debility, General Debility, Anæmia, Hepatic or Splenic Hypertrophy, Chronic Indigestion, Loss of Energy Neuralgia, Loss of Virile Powers, Nervous Prostration from overwork, Melancholia, Lassitude, Hysteria, Impaired Memory, &c., &c.

CURE GUARANTEED.

Per bottle, Rs. 4; Packing, As. 4; Per doz., Rs. 40.
W. RODDER & Co., Chemists, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

ATTENTION is invited to the advertisements in the *Fort Saint George Gazette* of the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras, for the LOCAL SUPPLY of ARTICLES required annually by the Ordnance Department, Madras Presidency.

S. CHAMIER, Colonel,
Inspector-General of Ordnance.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied a Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

H. J. MEYERS AND CO.'S CELEBRATED INDIAN TEAS

Procurable from
SORABJEE CURSETJEE JEWELLER,
Sole Agent in
BOMBAY,
65, Breach Candy Road.

Send for a price-list.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders, that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalculæ which, cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER and Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLNI—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIRRESTORER.—No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.

Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)

THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

NOTICES.

HORSES—ARRIVAL OF FRESH BATCH OF EXCELLENT ARAB AND PERSIAN HORSES PER S. S. ORIENTAL FROM BUSSORAH.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & CO. present their compliments to their Constituents and the Public in general, and beg respectfully to inform them that they have just received a new and Third batch of superior HIGH CASTE UNIZA and NUZDEE HORSES, consisting of good Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Galloways, and Ponies, &c., also Arab Donkeys for Stallion, No. 145, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable, Bombay, 24th Nov., 1881.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE.

MURRAY AND LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER,

The richest, most lasting, yet most delicate of all perfumes, for use on the

HANDKERCHIEF,
AT THE TOILET,
AND IN THE BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water which has on the bottle, on the label, and on the pamphlet, the names of MURRAY & LANMAN, NEW YORK, without which none is genuine.

For sale by all Perfumers, Druggists and Dealers in Fancy Goods.

SELLING AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, AND GENERAL MANUFACTURER.

SHOW ROOM
of
CARVED AND PLAIN BLACKWOOD,
TEAKWOOD, EBONY,
AND
FANCY GILDED FURNITURE,
FOR
DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS,
BOUDOIR, OFFICES, ANTE-ROOM,
CAMP, MESSES, AND CLUBS,
DURBAR HALLS, &c., &c.

THE PICTURE GALLERY
CONTAINS THE LARGEST STOCK IN BOMBAY
OF
OLEOGRAPHS AND CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS,
Framed in Suitable Frames of the Newest Patterns.

ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF
LOOKING GLASSES
of various sizes,
FRAMED IN FANCY GILT FRAMES.

STRANGERS TO BOMBAY SHOULD PAY THIS WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT A VISIT.
KALBADAVIE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Re-numbering of Oxford-street, London.
THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S NUMBER IS NOW 444.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT' BOOTS.

POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.
GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

	Superior in style and excellent in quality,	Finest quality we can produce
Calf Elastic Walking Boots Patent Elastic Dress Boots Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf Balmoral Boots Button Boots	25s.	35s.

Grain Hide Shooting Boots, 42s.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS,
Elastic or to Button.

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality..........	25s. 0d.
Satin, Kid, and Patent Louise Evening Shoes..........	10s. 6d.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes	5s. 6d.
Do. do. with French heels	7s. 0d.
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d.

FOR LONG WALKS.
HYGEIA BOOTS.
(*Registered.*)
WITH SPECIALLY ADAPTED SOLES, HEELS, MATERIALS, and FORM,
Ladies' 30s. Gentlemen's 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price nett* will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's Boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

REMITTANCES MAY BE MADE IN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTES, WHICH WILL BE TAKEN AT THE HIGHEST CURRENT RATE OF EXCHANGE.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT.
444, Oxford-street, London W.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1828.

THIS Company's BOOKS for the year will CLOSE on 15th NOVEMBER NEXT, and all who assure under the Participating Scheme before that date will be entitled to an ADDITIONAL YEAR'S BONUS at the next Division of Profits over later entrance.

GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary.
Bombay Branch Office, 14, Rampart Row.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1880.

ANNUAL INCOME	£1,069,592
FIRE RESERVE	£1,500,000
LIFE & ANNUITY RESERVE	£3,174,302
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS	£6,499,008

FIRE.—Property of nearly every description insured on usual terms.

LIFE.—Rates compare favourably with those of any first-class office.

For particulars apply to the Agents.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL..........	,, 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..........	,, 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..........	,, 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	,, 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL..........	,, 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	,, 3,750,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..........	Rs. 2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..........	,, 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS, ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£4,528,542 11 9 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.

STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for 1862.................. £300,690
,, 1880.................. £838,079

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1865........	£1,192,476 7 11	1875........	£3,258,437 10 9
1870........	£1,921,042 3 5	1880........	£4,528,542 11 9

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

PRESIDENT:
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K. T.
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.......................... £2,000,000.
WHEREOF PAID-UP.......................... £450,000.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS IRRESPECTIVE OF CAPITAL AND RESERVES AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1879.

LIFE ASSURANCE FUND................ £3,062,174 6 2
ANNUITY FUND........................ £371,273 19 1

Note.—The Life and Annuity Funds are specially vested to meet the obligations of these Departments, and are not liable for the obligation of the Fire Department.

EXTRACT FROM THE FINANCE CHRONICLE AND INSURANCE CIRCULAR.

THE report of the Directors to the 71st Annual General Meeting of Shareholders is one of the most complete productions of its kind, and the results set forth surely entitle the Company to be classed as one of the greatest and most widely useful of provident institutions. The North British has been conducting business since the early years of this century: every year has been a record of steady progress and honourable dealing.

In the Life Department the new business consisted of policies issued for £988,340, yielding in annual premium £35,796, an increase of £5,386 on the previous year. The increase is very satisfactory, considering the difficulty which many offices find in pushing life business.

The profit and loss account shows a total profit for the year of £269,608, which is disposed as follows: a dividend of 40s. per share to the shareholders, together with a cash bonus of 25s. per share; a special bonus as on several previous occasions of 25s. per share, to meet calls of a like amount now made; £50,000 placed to reserve and the balance carried to credit of profit and loss account.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA,
1, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.
Local Board of Directors:
J. C. Macgregor, Esq., Receiver, High Court.
W. C. Morgan, Esq., Solicitor.
Robert Steel, Esq., Merchant.

General Agents for India: ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO., No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

N.B.—RISKS on NATIVE LIVES are accepted on TERMS CASH.

For Forms, &c., apply to Messrs. JOHN FLEMING & Co., or W. M. MACAULAY & Co.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible*.
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS:
738 PROPOSALS for .... Rs. 29,23,250.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia to be invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms, Reports, and Full Particulars on application

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS,
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publisher, Rue de Rivoli,—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.